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Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

August 1, 1917

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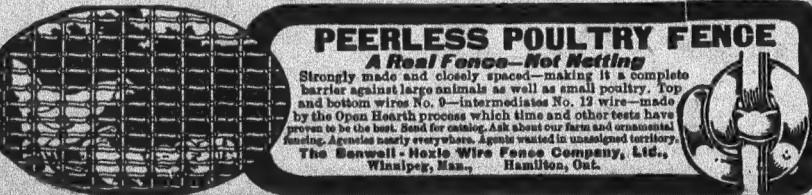
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter. Published weekly at 275 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.

VOL. X

August 1

No. 31

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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Wringing first tub full washed from bluing water into basket ready to hang on the line. By the time this is done the second tub full, which is being washed in the machine, will be clean, ready for wringing.

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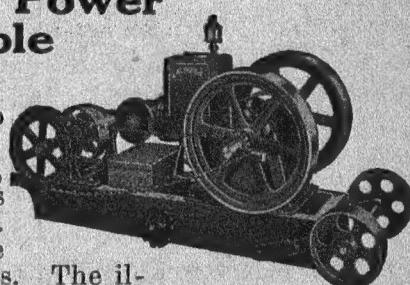
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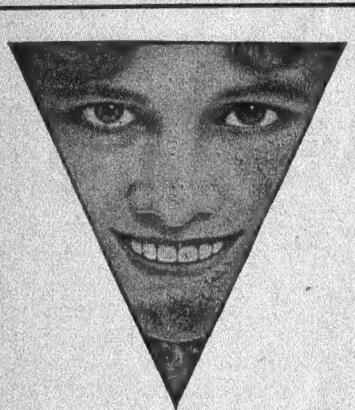
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Our Ottawa Letter

New Election Certain—Retroactive Income Tax Provided For—Fixing Wheat Prices
By The Guide's Special Correspondent

Ottawa, July 27.—The clearing of the decks for a general election and the introduction of an income tax measure designed to make those who can afford to pay contribute more than they have been doing towards the cost of the war have been the chief developments in parliament during the past fortnight. The military service bill has been given its formal third reading, the new railway act has passed through its final stages, as has also the bill providing for the assistance of soldiers who desire to take up agricultural pursuits after the war.

Opinions differ as to how long it will be before the house rises and dissolution takes place. There is still considerable work to be done, but, with the daily temperature in the eighties or more and the sessional indemnities about exhausted it is not expected that the members will want to remain in the capital for more than three or four weeks at the most. Besides, they are anxious to get to their constituencies. Apart, therefore, from the possibility of a prolonged fight being started over some contentious bill, such as a new franchise act for the Dominion, the house is likely to rise in August. Sir Robert Borden may then be able to announce that he has reorganized his government and his new ministers may include a number of Liberals, one or two being members of the house. The names of Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, and Hugh Guthrie, North Wellington are mentioned by rumor in this connection while N. W. Rowell, the Liberal leader in the Ontario legislature is also mentioned as a likely member of a union government.

The most exciting event in parliament recently was the debate and division on the resolution asking the Imperial government to extend the life of parliament for another year. The prime minister supported the proposal in a vigorous speech in which he declared that an extension of the life of parliament was just as desirable now as it was a year ago when a similar resolution was passed by unanimous consent. He regretted the failure of the negotiations to bring about a coalition government and expressed the hope that it would still be possible to effect a national administration having for its sole purpose the business of the war.

Die Cast for an Election

When Sir Robert resumed his seat the house got a surprise. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not rise but Hon. Geo. P. Graham did. After discussing the desirability of a wider measure of compulsion which would bring about the organization of the material resources of the country, the taxation of wealth for the support of the war, and the bringing out of a reduction in the cost of living he moved an amendment putting his proposals in concrete form. The amendment received the support of all the Liberals of the house excepting Dr. Michael Clark and A. Champagne, with the result that it was defeated on a vote of 78 to 61, a government majority of only 17 as compared with 63 on the second reading of the conscription bill. When the main motion was voted on the government majority was increased to 20, six Liberals voting for it. The Liberals opposed to election were: J. G. Turriff, Dr. Michael Clark, A. Champagne, Levi Thompson, Robt. Cruise and Hugh Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie was the only Liberal east of the Great Lakes who favored the appeal to the people being deferred for a year or more.

In view of the divided opinion in the house Sir Robert Borden announced on the following day that the resolution would not be sent to the senate for its concurrence, or to the Imperial house, thereby definitely casting the die for an election which is now unavoidable.

The third reading of the conscription bill was carried in the commons by a majority of 58. Members lined up as they did on the second reading, but there was a larger number of absents.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a somewhat lengthy speech for him, expressed the

fear that the bill would lead the country to a dangerous point of disunion. He vigorously maintained that it would have been wiser to let the people decide the matter by a referendum vote. He characterized the bill as a coercive measure which would cause discontent. He repeated that he should have been consulted and that all the great bodies of public opinion in the country should have been consulted by the prime minister before a measure of such momentous importance was introduced.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, who said the last word for the bill denied that there was any coercion about it. It was the only way, he said, to secure the necessary reinforcements for the front.

Retroactive Income Tax

The radical members of the house, more particularly perhaps those from the west and the Maritime provinces, can claim the initial credit for the introduction of a system of income taxes, one of the planks in the Farmers' Platform. They have advocated this move in connection with every budget introduced since the war began, while Sir Thomas White, until the budget of this session was opposed to the idea. When the budget was brought down in April he showed signs of weakening and intimated that there might be an income tax imposed next year. The steadily increasing demand both within and without parliament for the taxation of wealth and the imminence of a general election brought matters to a head in a hurry, however and the tax now imposed in order to make up amends for the past is retroactive. Incomes for the current year will pay the tax so that so far as results are concerned the law has been in force since January 1. It might just as well have been introduced as a part of the budget. Being introduced at the present time it becomes an "adjunct" of the conscription bill. It is the natural result of the demand for conscription of wealth as well as of the man-power of the country.

Incomes of unmarried men above \$2,000 and incomes of married men above \$3,000 are taxed four per cent. In addition there is provision for a super-tax applicable to both married and single of two per cent. on incomes from 6 to 10 thousand dollars; five per cent. from 10 to 20 thousand; three per cent from 20 to 30 thousand; 10 per cent. from 30 to 50 thousand; 15 per cent. from 50 to 100 thousand; and 25 per cent. from \$100,000 upward.

For corporation and joint stock companies the income tax is four per cent. on income above \$3,000; the super-tax does not apply to them. The tax will be collected on the incomes of the year 1917 and thereafter.

Finance Minister White estimated that he would get from 15 to 20 millions at least from the new measure. The tax, he said, was heavier than the income-tax now in force in the United States but substantially less than the income tax provided in the bill before Congress. The new Canadian tax would be collected on income of salary, and investments in stocks, bonds or anything else, including salaries paid by the government to civil servants, members of parliament and ministers of the crown. Municipal and provincial taxes, as well as contributions to the patriotic fund and to any war charity, would be deducted from income in making statements. Incomes from shares in American companies were liable for taxation less the amount of the American income taxation. American, British and foreign corporations doing business in Canada are taxed upon income from Canadian business. Canadian companies carrying on business in the Dominion and throughout the world are taxed upon entire income. The measure taxes only residents of Canada and does not apply to aliens unless they resided in Canada.

As to the duration of the measure, the finance minister stated that the Canadian war profits tax would expire at the end of next December and

Continued [on Page] 30

Do Not Fear the Dentist

If he is modern, up-to-date in his methods, and sympathetic, you do not have to fear the dentist of today.

I have specialists in each department, whether it be filling of teeth—an artificial set—bridge work—you are assured the best there is in dentistry. The department for the extracting of teeth cannot be excelled on this continent.

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Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

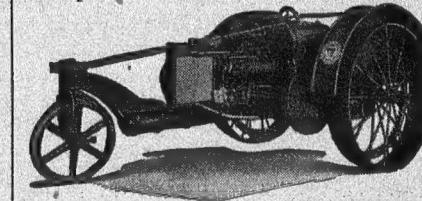
Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 1, 1917

THE BIG CONVENTION

It is expected that at the Liberal convention in Winnipeg on August 7 and 8 there will be from 600 to 800 delegates gathered from the three prairie provinces and British Columbia. These delegates will meet on serious business. It is to be hoped that they will be seized of the true importance of the work for which they are called together. In most Federal political conventions in the past there has been a careful consideration of the attitude of the big interests. Resolutions passed and platforms adopted are usually made very indefinite so as to commit the party to nothing. One exception was the great Liberal convention of 1893, where the Liberal party declared its ideal to be "free trade as they have it in England." But following the election of 1896, when the Liberals came to power, they betrayed the people of Canada and violated the solemn pledges made at their convention. The violation of these pledges was entirely due to a desire to win the support and favor and campaign funds of the big financial, industrial and transportation interests. For 15 years the Liberal party basked in the sunshine of the plutocratic powers and turned a deaf ear to the welfare of the common people. In a partial attempt to redeem their pledges in 1911 the Liberal party was driven from power by these same big interests and the present government established. The present government has been very satisfactory as far as the protection of the big interests is concerned. If this Liberal convention in Winnipeg is in touch with the spirit of the West it will have no official connection with the Liberal party of the East, nor will it be dominated by the influence of the big interests. Public opinion in Western Canada is seriously aroused and is demanding in clear unmistakable terms that its representatives at Ottawa shall stand for democracy and the interests of the common people. Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in the Farmers' Platform which has been endorsed by 55,000 farmers on the prairie provinces. If this Liberal convention will declare its absolute independence of both political parties in the East, will adopt a truly democratic platform and discard all machine methods it can secure untold benefits for the people it claims to represent. It can rally the people of the West and secure an almost solid representation at Ottawa. If this Western representation at Ottawa is ably, honestly and sincerely led, it can force from both the Eastern parties a recognition of the rights and the needs of the West. By the present outlook a solid West would hold almost a balance of power at Ottawa. If such should transpire the power of the privileged interests at Ottawa could be broken and much of the unjust burden removed from the shoulders of the farmers, the laboring classes and the common people of the cities and towns. But if the Western Liberals remain under the leadership and domination of the Eastern Liberals there is little to be hoped for from their labors.

PREPARING FOR 1918 CROP

The recent rains appear to have been fairly general over eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. They have not come a bit too soon and in many sections of this area not soon enough. Rain is still needed badly in parts of Alberta and south western Saskatchewan. What has fallen, however, will go far to avert what might have been disastrous if dry hot weather had continued longer unbroken. It scarcely seems probable that we can expect anything more than a very medium crop in any case and it may fall considerably below that. The lack of labor during the last year or two has been the most serious curtailing

factor, as it has been impossible to give the same thorough preparation to the land, and without that preparation crops cannot be expected in Western Canada, especially in dry seasons. With an enforcement of conscription this will become doubly serious if many men should be called from agriculture. Meantime, if we are to carry on the war successfully we must have food. Food is daily becoming a greater determining factor in winning the war. It may be the determining factor. No one can give even an intelligent estimate of how long this war may last. It may be one, three or five years. Anything may happen before the final peace terms are signed. Meantime whole concentrated effort on the farmers' part of this problem is vital. Much can be done now that will mean thousands of bushels additional in 1918. Killing weeds and conserving moisture by keeping summerfallows black, by cultivation of stubble fields wherever possible after harvest are essential for best results. A very important factor is good seed. Now is the time to provide for that, either by carefully selecting part of one's own field and picking weeds and off types of grain out of it, or by observing who has the most suitable field for seed in the district, and arranging to secure whatever is required for next spring. Hand selection is very important where one can wait for two or three years, and of course should not be neglected. For the 1918 crop, however, careful field selection of sufficient to seed next year's estimated acreage is most important. Those farmers who have not already arranged for seed should make an effort to spot what they want before this crop is cut. It will pay handsomely. In this issue, Seager Wheeler gives valuable advice that every farmer can benefit from.

THE PORK PACKERS' REPLY

At Ottawa it is becoming a habit to appoint one royal commission to investigate the work of another. This is entirely a new feature in our national development. Needless to say the second royal commission is only appointed when the first one reflects upon the integrity of the wealthy or prominent. The government's cost of living commissioner, W. F. O'Connor, K.C., began probing the cold storage business and reported that the William Davies Company, of which Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., is president, made a profit of \$5,000,000 last year on bacon alone, to say nothing of large profits on other food products. Later the commissioner announced that these were gross profits, which of course convey little or no meaning. The difference between the buying and selling price of an article might be 50 per cent. and yet it is possible that there might be no profit in handling it. Flavelle is one of the big monied men of Canada and exercises a powerful influence in big business as well as in the ranks of the Tory party. That the government should permit the publication of such an attack on Flavelle's company, under our political system, leads one to look for the motive. During the past year when dissatisfaction has been expressed at the record of the government, many suggestions have been made that a coalition government be formed with Sir Joseph Flavelle as premier. Naturally the government is not keen to have any outsider come in as premier. Then came the report charging Flavelle with being a food robber. What connection there is between these two facts we leave to the general public to speculate upon. But Flavelle has come back strong. He has demanded that the Dominion government appoint a competent commission to investigate thoroughly the conduct of his business, and such a commission has been appointed comprised largely of cor-

poration representatives. What they will do to help restore Flavelle's reputation remains to be seen. In addition, however, Flavelle has published a lengthy paid statement in all the important daily newspapers and periodicals of Canada defending his company. He declares that his net profit on bacon was less than one cent per pound. His full statement can be read in this issue of The Guide. He says the turnover for his company for the year was \$40,000,000 on which his net profit was 3.45 per cent. out of which he paid a good big war tax. While this figure doesn't look very large, it will be noted that in his statement he has overlooked mentioning the capital of his company and has only quoted his assets. His capital is probably about \$4,000,000, and if this figure should be right his net profit on the year's business would be 34½ per cent. Even on Flavelle's own figures it is apparent that he made a mighty handsome profit in dealing with the people's food supply. If his figures are right, then O'Connor's figures are ridiculous. But out of it all shows a clear necessity for regulation, if not nationalization, of our great food storage depots in Canada. There is a well grounded belief that the packers and cold storage corporations of Canada have made very large profits at the expense of the people. This belief is strengthened by the fact that all the big packers are multi-millionaires. They could only accumulate such big fortunes either by denying the producer a proper return for his product or charging the consumer more than he should pay. There is great need here for the strong hand of regulation.

INCOME TAX ADOPTED

Great is the power of public opinion. No government, nor public institution, nor even private institutions, can long resist the demand of aroused and intelligent public opinion. Ever since the outbreak of the war, with the enormous and ever increasing expense entailed thereby, there has been a steadily growing demand for increased taxation on those best able to bear it. "Conscription of wealth" has become a popular phrase in Canada, and while it is so far largely a misnomer, the feeling behind it favors drastic taxation to pay the war bill. The Ottawa government has been slow to respond to the popular demand and has continued to pay almost the entire cost of the war by borrowing. That borrowing has largely been done from the Canadian people. Last week, however, the finance minister, Sir Thomas White, introduced in the House of Commons a sharply graduated income tax, beginning on all the incomes over \$2,000 for single men, with a further exemption of \$1,000 for married men. A married man with an income of \$4,000 will pay a tax of \$40, but if unmarried his tax will be \$80. On a \$5,000 income, the tax will be \$80 and \$120. On a \$10,000 income the tax will be \$360 and \$400. On an income of \$100,000 a year the tax will be \$14,760 for a married man and \$14,800 for an unmarried man. There will be general satisfaction throughout Canada that the government has at last imposed an income tax to take effect during the current year. The only difference of opinion will be as to the rate of taxation. In this hour of the nation's need, when men are being called upon to sacrifice their lives, it seems little to ask a man with \$100,000 income to contribute only \$14,800 to the nation. The experience in other countries, however, has been that the income tax has been steadily increased, particularly on the large incomes. The government of Canada will find it necessary to take the same action. Those who have the money

should be forced to contribute it to the needs of the nation. It would not impose any tremendous sacrifice upon a man with \$100,000 income to force him to give \$50,000 of it to the public treasury. Our war debt will be enormous. It will be a tremendous burden to meet even the interest payments, let alone the repayment of the principal.

In connection with the income tax, Sir Thomas White stated that the present tax on corporation incomes would terminate with the present year and that the new income tax would after that time apply to corporations also. Without having definite figures it would seem that this would make the tax on corporations much lighter than it is today. Big business has been protesting vigorously against the corporation tax and has evidently secured concessions. When full details are available we believe that public opinion will demand that the tax on the profits of the corporations be continued quite as heavily as it is at the present time.

DUPLICATION OF NAMES

Considerable confusion and inconvenience as well as frequent financial losses are caused by the use of similar names or sometimes identical names in different provinces for post offices and railway stations. An illustration has just come to our attention where in Saskatchewan there are three post offices named Buffalo Gap, Buffalo Head and Buffalo Horn and in Alberta two post offices named Buffalo Lake and Buffalo View. We have found cases of letters and shipments going astray on account of the confusion arising from this similarity of names. The post office department is not to blame because of the insistence of local communities in retaining their own names. It would be advisable from the standpoint of their own interests for many communities to change a name in order to

have some individuality and some distinction in the name given to their post office and their railway station. The instance cited above is only a few of many. It would be better to have no duplication of names and as little similarity as possible in Canada and particularly in adjoining provinces.

The following statement of cases before the Calgary Police Court since prohibition came into effect on the first of July, 1916, is illuminating when compared with five months previous to prohibition.

Month	1916		1917	
	Drunks	Total	Drunks	Total
January	9	201	6	171
February	45	263	3	112
March	61	314	16	272
April	58	249	17	262
May	79	356	15	269
June	49	317	12	230
July	12	202	..	...
August	5	162	..	...
September	6	158	..	...
October	6	143	..	...
November	5	129	..	...
December	13	142	..	...

Of course these figures are but a small indication of the sum total benefit of prohibition, for the elimination of the bar and treating system has saved immense amounts of money, much of which has gone to help build a better and saner business in Alberta. The same benefits are being felt in all the prairie provinces.

None of the farmers have yet been honored by the King with a title. However, we know that a large number of them would like to know how it feels to wear a title and be a knight, or a baronet, or a real live lord. In order to secure this information for our readers we have decided to offer a prize of \$10.00 for the best 500 word essay

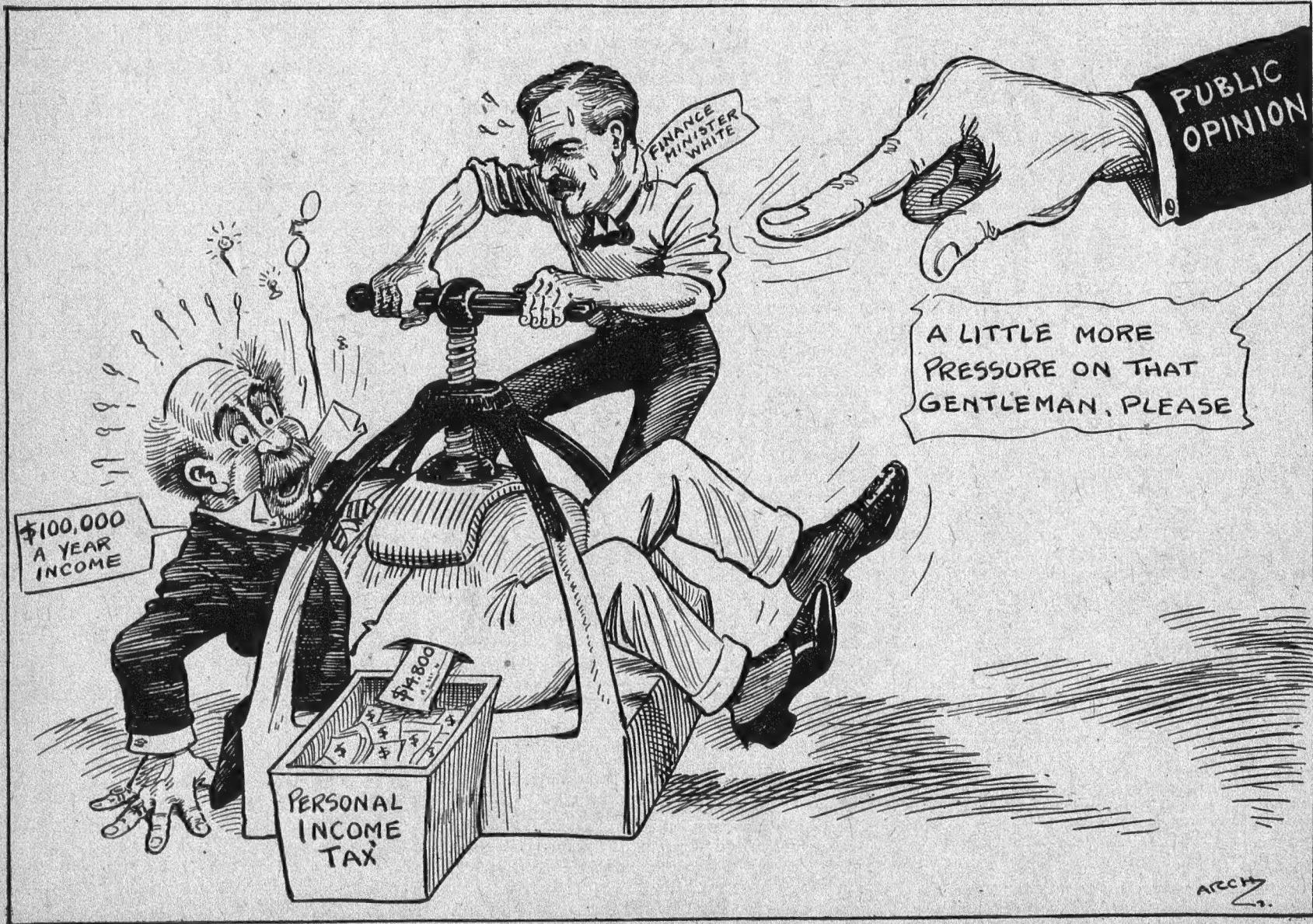
on "How it feels to be a knight." This competition is open to all the knights in Canada. We offer another prize of \$5.00 for a similar essay on "How it feels to be a lord," open to all Canadian lords. We make the prize smaller for this subject because we have only a few of these fellows in the land. As soon as these articles are received we will publish them in The Guide, and then we will all know how it feels to have a title.

Hon. Robert Rogers will no doubt be well pleased with the report of the royal commission exonerating him from all the charges contained in the Galt report. This was what the commission was appointed for and undoubtedly it has given good satisfaction to those who appointed it.

To make rural life more enjoyable and comfortable, there are four factors that would contribute very largely, cheap telephones, better postal service, better roads and more automobiles. If the government could see its way clear to take the tariff tax off automobiles, particularly the cheaper makes, it would be a great boon to the farmers and would materially assist in stopping the movement away from the land.

As our political system is developing it would seem to be a good idea to have a permanent whitewash committee appointed by the Ottawa government. This commission might be in permanent session to reply to any charges against the administration of the government or any member of the government. By having such a commission in good working order the whitewash brush might be kept in steady operation. Anyhow it is worth consideration.

Now is the time to consider crop preparation for 1918. A better preparation so far this year and the result will be the more next year.



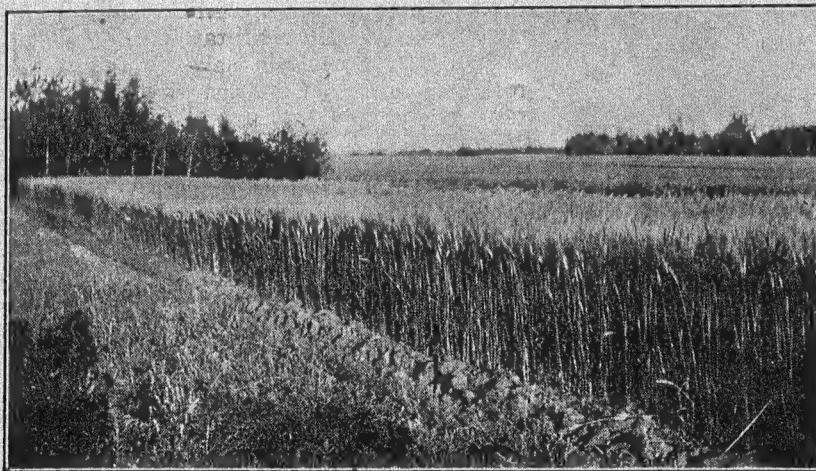
REDUCING WILL DO HIM GOOD

Seed Selection for Next Year

How to Increase the 1918 Crop--Seed for Field and Plots--The Why and How

By Seager Wheeler

Exceedingly important is the part played by seed selection in production. This is equally true whether we select our own seed or use seed selected by others. Much of this season's disappointment may be traced to poor seed. There was too much seed of low vitality, apparently nice plump seed but of poor germination, slow to come through the ground, tardy in growth and making a thin stand in the field leaving empty spaces for the weeds to get control. Considerable of this seed that did grow was lacking in strength. Spring frosts in the early part of the season helped to weaken the plant. All added to the possibility of late ripening in the fall and chances of fall frost reducing the yield.



In general field seed selection the foreign plants and types that do not conform to the variety under selection should be pulled out. If this is done early they need not be carried off the field. Here is a beautiful uniform piece of wheat on Mr. Wheeler's farm.

It is vitally important to sow good seed, of good pedigree made so by selection in the field.

Plump sound seed of high germination, and rapidity of germination make for rapid growth in the early part of the season when conditions are most favorable for root growth. At this time the yield is more largely determined than at any other stage of growth. In the early stage when the plant is about six to ten inches high the heads are already forming in the stem, long before it can be seen in the shot blade. And once the heads have formed there is nothing that can add one more row of spikelets to each head. They may have any number from four to ten, or twelve rows of spikelets. Whether each row may completely fill depends on conditions at the time of fertilization, but if the plant is strong and healthy in the early stage chances are more favorable for complete filling of the head.

I consider this early stage the most important. The most vigorous and healthy stooling plant is able to form more stems per plant and larger heads, and is better able to withstand handicaps from weeds, drought, or frost during the growing season. Once the crop is starved or stunted in this early stage by any of these factors, it never fully recovers itself. I cannot lay too much emphasis on this point. Every effort should be made to have the plant strong and healthy early in the season and good seed plays a very important part.

We should get away from the idea that any kind of seed is good enough. The best is none too good and the wonder is why so much inferior seed is sown each season. It takes no more time and labor to sow good seed.

We have all kinds of proof by actual experiment and investigation covering several years, that good sound seed of high pedigree and purity will largely outyield ordinary seed under equal conditions. Even undeveloped seed of high pedigree will give better return than plump seed of inferior strain.

Selecting for the 1918 Crop

How shall we obtain good seed for the 1918 crop? It is hardly possible to select by hand sufficient seed for the 1918 crop but it is advisable to select sufficient seed to sow down a seed plot for future use as it multiplies very rapidly. For the 1918 crop it may be advisable to select a portion of the field where the grain shows up best, is the most uniform, vigorous and advanced in maturity and in harvesting to keep this portion separate from the rest for seed. If generally applied this will be found very satisfactory and profitable.

Another good plan is to obtain good pure seed from some outside source, particularly from some neighbor in the district who is growing good seed. In nearly every district some choice seed is being grown and it would be well to make a point of looking around at the time the crop is well headed out

and by a personal examination of fields one can determine what seed is pure and good and then arrange to purchase sufficient for the 1918 crop.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has encouraged the good work of seed selection with excellent results and the members of the association have fully demonstrated good increases. Each member is required to select by hand enough heads of grass to seed down a specially prepared seed plot. The product of this plot is sown the following season on what is known as a multiplying plot. When this seed comes up to the required standard it may be eligible to be sold under the seal of the association as registered seed. The demand for registered and improved seed has never been met and there will be a demand for some years to come for this seed. Anyone interested in seed selection may obtain full information and particulars on application to the secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the government Experimental Farms have been the means of distributing quantities of good seed in the past. The Grain Growers' Guide also has during the last two seasons sent out a number of packages of choice pedigree seed, helping along the good work. Wherever any of the above mentioned seed is now being grown care should be taken to multiply it and maintain the purity. Any surplus over that needed for the home farm may be disposed of for seed purposes and it will always find a ready market for such.

Careful Selection Would Add 100 Million Bushels

Every farmer should make it a part of the farm work to select his own seed, either for seed purposes or for the market. This work, if taken up with a conscientious desire for improvement will soon show far-reaching effects. If all were growing selected seed the increase in yield in western Canada would add anything from 50 to 100 million bushels in a single season.

Where no selection has been attempted the average fields of grain are of a mixed character, a multitude of different types. Some of these may be seen in the field, taller or shorter, later or earlier maturing, differing in the size and shape of the grain, etc., all making for lack of uniformity of growth, ripening and yield.

By selection we may isolate the best types and eliminate the inferior types, and grow a crop that is uniform and true to type, making for increased yields.

The method in selection of the better type does not require so much work or trouble as one would imagine. I would like to encourage every grower to make this fall some attempt at selection of sufficient to seed down a plot in 1918 and if this is done it cannot fail to produce good results in the near future.

Mass Selection

The method that is the most convenient and best adapted for the busy farmer is known as mass selection, selection of the best heads, true to

variety, growing in the field, or it may be done by storing away a number of sheaves until time permits of making selections from the sheaf. While it takes a little time in a busy season the best way is to select in the field when the grain is ripe.

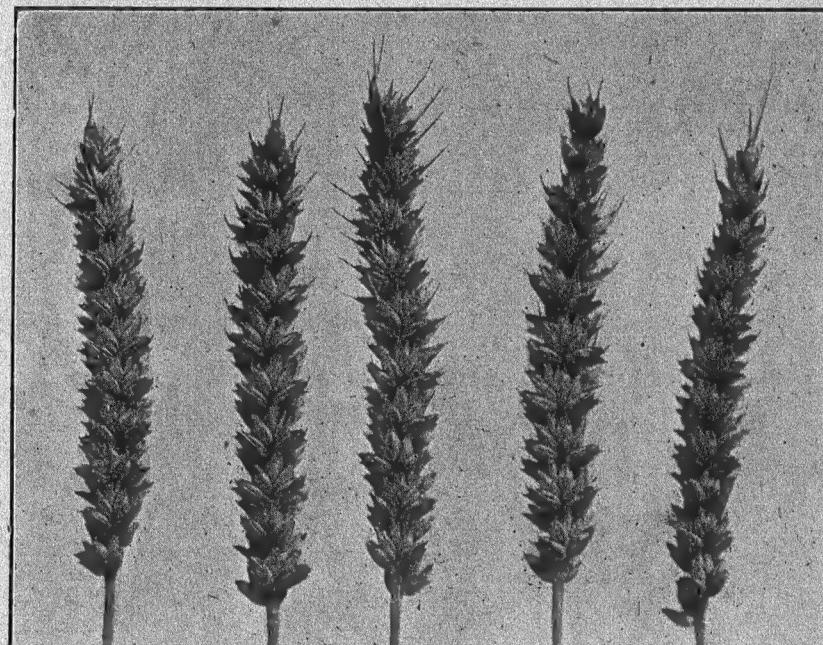
The time is fast approaching when this work should be done. Probably some readers may have some seed plots already laid down.

Where there are no such seed plots the next best place is from the general field. But it will call for some experience and knowledge to determine true varieties as selection of mixed varieties will only increase the mixtures. For seed purpose the grain should be allowed to ripen well and selection should be made when the grain is dry and not wet or damp by rain or dew. A basket or pail may be carried on one arm into which the heads when cut off may be placed. When full this can be emptied into sacks, filling the sacks only half full to prevent any heating or moulding of the heads. Sufficient heads should be chosen to fill about three or four sacks, which will make twenty or twenty-five pounds of seed or enough for quarter of an acre the following season.

The sacks should be shaken a few times to allow the heads to dry, when they may be threshed in the sack on a hard floor by pounding with a heavy stick. When the grain is threshed the broken heads may be sifted out with a screen and the chaff and grain may be passed through the wind from one vessel to another to remove all the dust and chaff, then screened again to remove all the small grain and stowed away until seed time. The results obtained will be determined by the judgment exercised in selection. For advice I would point out that selection should be made from well inside the plot or field as those plants growing on the edge or single plants have long but not so fully developed heads, and will not reproduce large heads the next season. When any of these heads are fully developed and matured and are compact and well filled they may be chosen. The heads should be as compact as possible and well filled from bottom to top. They should be from plants that are of a uniform height and the largest (not necessarily the longest) heads, i.e., those having the largest number of spikelets.

Wholesale Field Selection

In selection that is made from the general field it is necessary to have some knowledge of the different varieties of grain and there are some possibilities of making false selection from a field that is



These are exceptionally good types of Marquis wheat. They are broad, solid, compact and well filled from bottom to top. Seager Wheeler Selections.

sown with ordinary seed. I would suggest that where a field is fairly pure to reverse the former operation and instead of making selections of heads, choose a portion of the best part of the field and pull out all the types that do not conform to the variety under selection and thus purify the portion to be reserved for seed. This should be done before the grain is filling as the plants that are pulled out may be left there instead of carrying them off the field. This cannot be done even if the heads are half filled as they will be cut with the crop and will germinate. When cleaned thus this portion of the field may be harvested and threshed separately.

(Continued on page 15)

Co-operation in Denmark

I.—The Loss of Schleswig-Holstein—Agriculturists Control State Policy—People's High Schools

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

In Denmark, perhaps more than any country in Europe, it is possible to trace definitely the conditions out of which the co-operative organizations of agriculture grew, and the gradual development of this system to its present state of perfection.

In fact, Denmark may rightly serve as a model for all countries which have any interest in the organization of small-holders, because of the clearness with which the various steps to be taken can be perceived.

Up till the year 1788 the agriculturists of Denmark lived in a condition of bondage similar to that obtained in mediaeval times in every European country. The land was in the hands of large wealthy proprietors, and these men had absolute control over the work and life of all the laborers on the estate. No man working on an agricultural estate might leave it to adopt any other occupation or to go to any other part of the country, while his remuneration for the work done was paid in kind and not in money, and was entirely determined by the land-owner. As Denmark was almost entirely an agricultural country, and as social distinctions were marked with extraordinary clearness and rigidly observed, it may easily be

This is the first of a series of six articles on Co-operation in Denmark by Messrs. Smith-Gordon and O'Brien, the two brilliant Irish writers who dealt so well with Co-operation in Ireland, in The Guide last year. They cover very thoroughly every phase of Danish technical co-operation and agricultural education, insofar as these can be covered in such space. Creameries, credit societies, bacon and eggs stores and the distributive movement as well as the broad effects on the redistribution of land, education, industrial and moral development are thoroughly treated in succeeding articles. Readers should follow them closely.

in the light of modern knowledge and conditions, she was nevertheless in a prosperous condition, and was able to obtain a good revenue from a comparatively small amount of work.

All these conditions were rapidly changed by two factors which operated within the second half of the 19th century. These were Denmark's wars with Germany, and the appearance of American competition. In 1848 the German-speaking inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein rose against Denmark, and invited the assistance of Germany. An army was sent by the latter power, but was defeated by the Danes in 1849 at Fredericia, and Germany then withdrew; but it was not till 1850 that the rebellion was finally crushed.

The natural result of this war was a breach of friendly relations between Germany and Denmark, which seems to have had its chief effect upon the youthful Danish butter industry. Up to this time a certain amount of butter was made in Denmark, but its reputation was so bad that it was famous all over Europe under the name of "Forty Rod Butter," because its smell made itself felt two hundred

yards away. The only way in which such butter could be marketed was by selling it to German middlemen in Kiel or Hamburg at the rate of 10 or 14 cents a pound, after which it was exported to England under the name of Kieler butter.

These German middlemen were cut out by the war and from this time the Danes began to export butter direct to England. This may be said to mark the first definite step in the transition of Danish agriculture.

A far worse blow to the existing system was struck in the year 1864, when Germany declared war on Denmark—this time with far more serious intentions. The actual pretext for war was the passing of an act in 1863 regulating the government of Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia and Austria both demanded the repeal of this act; and when it was refused they simultaneously declared war. The Danish army was overwhelmed at Dybbøl in 1864, and the two German powers took joint control of Schleswig-Holstein until 1866, when these provinces passed entirely into the hands of Prussia, where they have remained ever since.

Thus, Denmark was deprived at one blow of a very large and fertile portion of her territory, and at the same time of her German market for agricultural produce; for while on one hand the feeling of the Danes was sufficiently bitter to prevent them from wishing to deal with Germany, on the other hand, even if they had wished to do so, the Germans followed up their military success by economic measures, and put prohibitive duties and regulations, first on Danish corn crops, and afterwards on livestock.

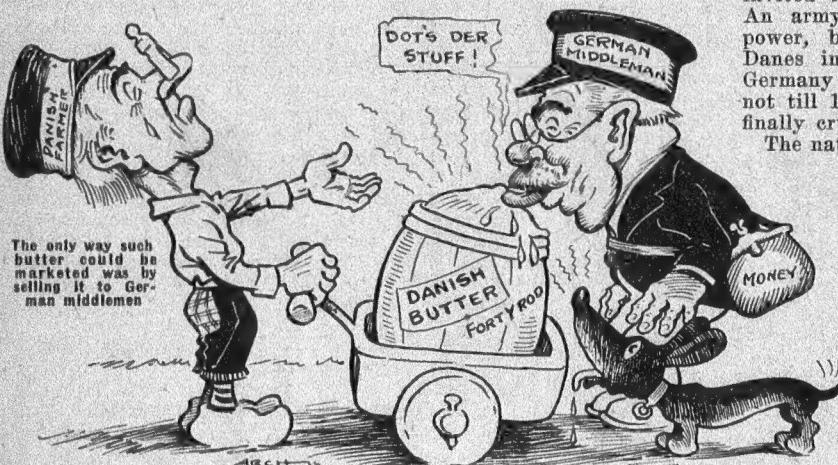
These circumstances made it absolutely necessary for Denmark to revolutionize her whole system of cultivation. With a greatly restricted area, no industry and no near markets for these bulky commodities, she was faced with absolute bankruptcy,

and all classes of the population began to feel the pinch of necessity. By a curious coincidence, the twenty years following this crisis marked the period during which scientific methods began to be introduced into agriculture all over Europe, partly as the result of scientific advances, and partly in order to meet the competition of crops from the New World, which were now beginning to flood European markets as a result of the breaking up of virgin soil, and the increase in improvements of communication and transport. The Danes were naturally, owing to the circumstances in which they found themselves, amongst the first peoples to take advantage of the improvements of method which were now available. They saw that it was necessary for them to abandon the extensive system of cultivation under which they could not possibly hope to compete with new countries, and to set up instead some trade where the nearness of the markets would give them a decided advantage, and in which small-holders without a great deal of capital would be able to hold their own. Thus, we find Denmark rapidly becoming a country devoted to the production of breakfast-table articles such as butter, eggs, bacon and various forms of tinned meats. At the present time practically the whole revenue of the country is derived from these sources, and the Danes are able to hold their own in the English market, which is the best in the world for such produce, against all comers.

This result has been achieved by a judicious mixture of governmental direction and of voluntary organization. The land of the country has been divided almost entirely among small or medium farmers: these farmers have been combined in hundreds of co-operative societies to assist them in the business side of their undertakings, and the state has carried out a complete and well-considered policy of assistance and education—everything being subordinated to the particular end in view.

The Beginning of Co-operation

It is interesting to note that the first co-operative societies in the country were organizations of consumers which were created on the initiative of a minister of the Danish Lutheran Church, Monsieur Desbons, in a recently published book dealing with the subject of co-operative organization in Denmark, gives the following description of the first attempt which was made in this direction:—"The Rev. Mr. Sonne was preaching one day on the subject of the Christian virtues. He was enthusiastically singing their praises when, all of a sudden, one of his hearers—a laboring man—interrupted him. 'Virtue is well enough in its way,' he cried, 'but it does not feed one; a piece of bread would be more in our line!' A new horizon presented itself at once to the overflowing activity of Christian Sonne. In a brutal way this worker had simply expressed the same idea as Karl Marx when he declared that the whole sum of human activity was devoted in the last resort to solving the problem



seen that the lot of the majority of the population was by no means desirable.

A gradual movement took place in the eighteenth century towards emancipation, directed not so much, perhaps, by moral conditions, nor by the active unrest of the workers—for the Danes are a very peaceful people—but by the realization that freedom is a necessary condition for the proper and profitable use of the land. As the revenue of the Crown and the government was derived from land, this argument had considerable weight. In 1781 a definite agitation for the division of land had begun, and in 1788 the prime minister, Bernstorff, who was celebrated for his liberal measures of reform, achieved the dissolution of the power which bound workers to a particular estate. From that time on the policy of the government became absolutely definite, and has remained so ever since; it is to favor the creation of independent small-holdings of an economic size, and to combine the owners of these holdings in such a way that they are able to do their business in the most profitable manner.

Laws were passed in 1819 limiting the extent of the properties, and in 1861 and 1872 affording laborers state assistance in the buying of the land which they required; while, by a law of 1850 all forced labor on behalf of the landlord was made illegal.

Before The War With Germany

Even after the first steps in this direction had been taken, the nature of Danish agriculture remained very different from its present condition. The land continued to be cultivated on an extensive system; large areas were devoted to the growing of cereal crops, and the remainder of the country was given over to the grazing of cattle, while dairying was practically neglected.

At this time Denmark was able to command a ready market, both for grain and for livestock, in the large cities of Germany, which were very easily reached, and which exacted no tolls—being very glad to be supplied with this produce, which they were unable to obtain in Germany. At the same time, it must be remembered that the area of Denmark was very considerably greater at that time than it is at present, as in those days the Danes owned the territory of Schleswig-Holstein, which was suitable for corn growing and cattle raising, and was in close proximity to the German markets. Therefore, although no one could claim that Denmark was making the best possible use of her land,

Denmark was deprived at one blow of a very large and fertile portion of her territory



of hunger. Sonne devoted himself to this task with a zeal which was rendered the more irresistible by the fact that the giving up of Schleswig-Holstein—the Danish Alsace—after a desperate struggle, was a thing of yesterday, and that any amelioration which could be brought about in the material condition of the people would serve to heal the wounds caused by the war, and to give a fertile stimulus to the prosperity of the nation."

The first fruits of this policy was the foundation in Thisted—the town in which Sonne was minister—of a store based on the principles made famous

(Continued on page 13)

The Country Homemakers

THE APPROACHING ELECTION

Never has the Dominion of Canada been confronted with a more interesting political situation than exists today. The two great political parties are playing their little checker game of politics, but there is a new element in the situation—there is an issue on which practically every elector feels intensely, either one way or another. And this intensity of feeling has split the Liberal party up into two sections, the party demanding a referendum on conscription and the party which wants compulsion without a referendum. Obviously there is a place in the political arena for the Conservative party supporting compulsion without a referendum, for as a very naive writer to this page said, "I don't want to see a referendum taken on conscription, because only people, like myself, who have no one to send would vote for it, and I think it ought to pass," and her point of view is not uncommon. There is a place too for a party which takes the stand that no country has a right to put conscription into force without consulting the people, but it is difficult to see where there is a place for a party, professing to believe in democracy which is opposed to having conscription submitted to the people. Wherein would such a party differ in policy from the out-and-out conservative party? It is only a long-established habit of thinking of themselves as Liberals which prevents such people from going over openly and honestly to the Conservative side and taking the stand under the old imperialistic banner where they belong.

It isn't enough for this wing of the Liberal party to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is personally opposed to conscription. If a referendum were taken on the question and were passed with a reasonable majority he would have to put it into force. The real truth of the matter is that these people are afraid to trust democracy. They know that if the question of conscription were put to a vote of the people of Canada it is very doubtful whether it would carry.

A WOMAN LAWYER'S SUCCESS

New York has been greatly stirred up over the Cruger murder case. Last winter Ruth Cruger, a young girl of seventeen, went down to the shop of an Italian, just off Broadway to have her skates sharpened and never came back again. The city was momentarily shocked, the police made a casual investigation of the premises, clearing the shop keeper and that was all that was done about it at the time. But there was a woman lawyer, Mrs. Grace Humiston, who did not believe that the disappearance of the young girl was a thing to be dropped lightly and she refused to give up the case.

A few months later the city was startled by a request for permission to dig up the cellar of the shop, which had been closed up and left by the Italian. The permission was granted and the body of the girl was found buried there.

The shop keeper had fled to Italy just after the murder but he has made a confession and will be tried there in the autumn. In the meantime Mrs. Humiston has made an enviable reputation for herself, since the facts which she has uncovered as to the conduct of a number of the police officials has led to their dismissal. It is significant, we hope, that the case which brought Mrs. Humiston into fame is one of those in which a girl's youth and charm had made her a prey to the evil passions of a man.

THE PROCESSION OF LIFE AND DEATH

One who has always lived in a place so small that everybody of any professional or public position was known to nearly everyone, cannot help being impressed in a great city like New York by the endless procession of life and death. Every few hours the hearse creeps past the window, almost the only slow-moving thing in the whole city of New York. Often they are very small funerals, followed by a few cabs, sometimes only one or two, strangers perhaps, who have only begun to find a place for themselves in this big throbbing whirlpool of humanity, others again are quite long, and are preceded by a cabful of flowers. In a place as impersonal as New York it seems strange to think of anyone forming as many associations as that implies. But the real point is that one knows that ours is only one of the hundreds of streets along which that black thread is winding almost hourly,

An almost daily tragedy is a matter of course here too, and there needs to be some unique feature to arrest the attention of the people for more than a passing second. Only yesterday, walking down one of the poorer streets of Brooklyn, we came upon the final act of a quarrel between two negroes. One of the participants came towards us, his arm dripping with blood and blood coming from his mouth and it caused less stir than an amateur argument with the fists would occasion upon the streets of Winnipeg.

THE SMALL BOY

But, praise be, the small boy is just the same in New York as elsewhere, more sophisticated on the

surface possibly, but just boy down underneath. The other evening a group of people got onto the subway train at the Grand Central Station, three overpowering ladies in black, a young girl, a man with a suit case and an indigestion expression and three small boys. One of the ladies in black carried a huge bouquet of climbing roses from which a worm fell into the folds of her dress. Her friends across the car tried to call her attention to it by means of pantomime, but, failing that, the little lad in the grey suit with the sailor hat which shaded a pair of twinkling eyes, was dispatched to remove it. He did so, but, boy like it never occurred to him to drop it. He just sat down with it in his hands, until the young girl advised him to let go of it.

The same afternoon, as we were crossing an open square a little newsboy hardly as big as half a minute, arrested us with, "Oo-ay, Germany wants peace." We paused and laughed and asked, "Are you sure?" He looked up with the cutest expression, but not a flicker of a smile and said, "Ah-ha." It was just boy again, a self-confident, capable oldish boy, considering the weeness of him, but exceedingly likeable.—Francis Marion Beynon.

COMMUNITY LAUNDRIES

The farm women have long had a desire that community laundries should be introduced in Saskatchewan and have expressed that desire each



This Spring's Bloom on a Plum Tree at Gladstone, Man.

year in the form of a resolution handed in to the annual convention of Saskatchewan farm women. We have discussed the question from every standpoint and as yet have come to no definite conclusion in regard to same. However, since the last convention held at Moose Jaw, the executive of the W.S.G.G.A. have been trying to get information on the subject, as well as other labor saving devices, which will lighten the work of the overburdened farm women.

We thought it advisable to conduct a department of Domestic Economy and in this department of our work we hope to bring before the people many schemes and devices to lighten our work thereby making farm life more liveable and attractive. I was asked to correspond with the different departments of agriculture and any other places where information on the subject might be obtained and as a result, have learned that the most successful community laundry, in the United States or Canada at the present time is situated at Chatfield, Minn. Here the co-operative creamery and community laundry are combined, that is, the same power runs both. The power house is between the two buildings. The farmer takes his cream to the creamery and at the same time, once a week, will take the family washing which is charged for at the rate of five cents per pound; the same being deducted from the creamery checks.

Just how large an engine should be used to pump the water and do the washing depends largely on the amount of clothes in the washing. A 2 to 4 horse power engine would be advisable unless for private use.

Methods of Operating Community Laundries

There are three different ways, each very practical, in which to operate rural laundries. The first is wherever a farmer has already at hand the equipment of an up-to-date laundry for his own use, he could be asked to open it to his neighbors, allowing them to bring their work there and pay him for the privilege and wear and tear of machinery.

Second, wherever there is a co-operative creamery already in operation the joint owners could be asked to install laundry machinery as well, as it could be done at moderate additional expense and it could be used on the same plan.

Third, wherever in any community there are men who through misfortune or disease or returned soldiers who can no longer do hard work and yet who must be the means of support for themselves and families we would suggest if such a man had small capital to lay out that this would be a splendid investment for him.

Laundries charge different prices, according to the finish put on the goods and according to whether they are merely rough dried or rough dried and the flat pieces ironed with the mangle.

The laundry equipment would consist of the following articles if a small, cheap outfit was desired.

Gasoline engine, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ horse power; power washer and wringer; water heater, 4 gallons per minute; copper wash boiler; gasoline hot plate, three burners; Stationary tubs, two compartments, all of which would cost approximately \$150. Of course prices on these articles are increasing at the present time and one could not quote the exact price.

To have a larger and more expensive equipment one could have a steam engine, say from 2 to 4 horse power and could add larger and stronger machinery, larger tubs and a mangle, also one could have a drying room, etc., all of which would add to the cost.

As community laundries have been tried and proven successful in the States we would like to see them tried in Canada. We realize there is a scarcity of co-operative creameries as yet in many localities owing to the fact that farmers of Saskatchewan have not gone into dairying very extensively yet. However, where there is a creamery this scheme could be well and I believe profitably tried out. Hoping the above information may be of some use to anyone contemplating a community laundry.

IDA McNEAL,

For Sas. W.G.G. Assn.

MORE IMPORTANT ISSUES

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of your splendid page for several years, also the whole Guide, and was keenly interested in the discussions on Free Trade in this and other papers. I have failed to find any reasonable objection to it yet.

One effect of the war seems to be the awakening of the common people the world over. They are beginning to think for themselves a bit, instead of taking everything for fact that is told them by their own particular party leader, or voting the way their fathers did, never questioning the paternal judgment. There are still a lot of voters who are willing to let others do their thinking for them.

"Reformer," why don't you get busy at some real reform, such as medical inspection of all schools, free trade, conscription of wealth, income tax, etc., and leave the mail order books alone? What about those feeble-minded individuals of which almost every community has one or more?

I have several children almost school age. I have taken particular pains to keep them perfectly healthy both in mind and body. I have to send them to school to perhaps sit in the same seat with a child affected with some skin disease, tuberculosis or perhaps worse, in a poorly ventilated schoolroom, or have their minds poisoned by the mentally and morally deficient. We have some very striking examples right in our neighborhood of the evils of allowing the feeble-minded to—well, run at large. Weak-minded girls have been taken advantage of by sane (?) human beings.

The feeble-minded should be segregated and not allowed to perpetuate their kind. There should be an institution for them, and I think it might be almost self-supporting. Any of these weak-minded folk in our neighborhood can and do work right along. Put them on a farm or market garden and let them spend their superfluous energy doing something useful instead of getting into trouble or telling other children all they know. What are we going to do about it? The men seem to be waiting for us to find a remedy.

I would like to know just what a war widow in Manitoba gets from the government, or is she dependent on the Patriotic Fund after the death of her husband?

SAPPHIRE

The pension given to a war widow of a private soldier in Manitoba is \$32 per month with \$6 additional for each child. This is only paid after death of the husband. Previous to his death a varied allowance is made in which the Patriotic Fund assists in so far as it can depending on the funds available. Full particulars will be furnished by the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, Winnipeg, on application.

August 1, 1917

**SAVE 20% TO 40%**

Why pay Middleman's profits when you can buy the highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows etc., direct from us at lowest saw-mill prices? Read what our customers say.

PROMPT SHIPMENT.

Geo. Tracy, Meyronne, Sask., writes: "Your lumber was the best I ever bought, and I saved enough on my order by buying from you to pay for the carpenter work on my barn. I wish to thank you for your promptness in shipping my order. I am well pleased in every way, and wish you every success."

HIGHEST QUALITY.

M. E. Mattice, Wastina, Alta., writes: "I received the lumber in good time, and in first-class shape. A number of my neighbors have called to see the lumber, and they say it is the best they have seen in Alberta. I saved \$375.00 on my order, and besides, I got the best of quality, whereas, if I had got my lumber here, I would have received No. 3 grade for No. 1."

LOWEST PRICES.

W. J. Atchison, Pennant, Sask., writes: "I must say that I was delighted with the quality of your lumber. I could not wish for anything better. I submitted the same bill to another Company and the best they could do was \$512.00 against your price of \$388.00."

PERFECT CO-OPERATION.

C. H. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Primate G. G. Association, Prince Albert, Sask., writes: "Car C. P. 109598 arrived O.K., and has given the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order, and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you, as being the best of grades and better by far than we have received from other Companies."

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THE SEAMAN-KENT CO. LTD.

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

IN BOND

It chanced, during a recent journey south of the border, that our general secretary, alert as ever for anything that meant economy and increased efficiency for the Central office, lighted upon a mimeograph that gladdened his eyes as combining more cunning devices for varied and effective work and withal simplicity of action than any hitherto met, and which could in no wise be procured within the Dominion. This, with accessories, was accordingly ordered for Calgary and in due course notice received at the office of its arrival "in bond"—a suggestive expression for a free country.

The writer thereupon ventured forth, intent upon its release, and though not without misgiving, yet with some confidence born of the possession of triplicate copies of the invoice. These were proudly presented at the Custom House, but were met with enquiry for expense bills, obtainable at the C.P.R. freight sheds. Hieing thither and sweltering for a considerable period whilst search was made in numberless pigeon holes for said papers and numerous copies made to appease the customs thirst for literature, it was found to be past 4.30 p.m., after which the long suffering government officials are not allowed to be worried by the public, so further efforts had to be deferred.

Appearing at the customs again next day and armed with a few copies of expense bill, duly receipted, I was presented with a budget of forms, intelligible only to an expert, with a request to fill in same. This involved an encyclopedic knowledge of tariff rates and classification and amounted to relieving the overburdened government staff by dissecting and analyzing the invoice and making out a bill of charges, various copies of course, against oneself. For this purpose I was kindly directed to another official for enlightenment on tariffs, etc., who, feeling it beyond him, passed me on to a third. This gentleman, graciously assuming a less horizontal position, kindly took the matter in hand, dividing seven items into nearly as many classifications with their respective rates of duty, and leaving me to wrestle with the abstruse calculation thus involved. Having accomplished this to the best of my ability, and entered the results upon requisite number of forms, I found upon tendering same to a fourth party that I had shown an excess of zeal in dealing with fractions, which to avoid confusion in the official mind had to be cut out and totals amended. It was next discovered by a fifth individual that there was a reverse side to these documents upon which with the aid of the Sacred Book it was necessary to subscribe to various oaths concerning ownership of the goods and my authority for butting in on the matter. This probably constituted the most legitimate swearing I had indulged in so far over the business.

After being allowed to further assist the authorities by filling out their forms, giving permission to the railway company to open, examine and also deliver the said goods, when they saw fit, which three days later is not yet, it but remained for my work to be finally checked and entered and for me to present same to cashier, the sixth party, with a request that he would kindly receive payment. This request being granted, a check of the U.F.A. was presented, but was handed back with the demand that it be first certified.

A trip to the bank of about eight blocks and back, with the thermometer sizzling somewhere over 90 in the shade, following one's previous two or three hours experience of official red tape, sent one back to the office pondering upon the beauties of a protective system that erects such barriers to discourage the introduction into a new country of those innovations best calculated to facilitate its business and speed up its progress.

S. C. TREGILLUS.

Arrangements are being made by the Bear Lake, Griffin Creek and White Swan Locals to hold their first annual picnic at White Swan on August 6, 1917, and hope to have a good U.F.A. speaker on hand for the occasion.

Special Y.M.C.A. officers give their attention to the returning wounded Canadians.

Enormous quantities of drinks of tea, coffee, etc., are dispensed to the soldiers in France.

Over a million sheets of letter paper with envelopes and writing facilities are provided free every month, in both England and France, and over two million have been similarly used in Canada since June.

On request of soldiers overseas, snap shots of their families are sent to them.

Hundreds of thousands of new and used magazines are supplied in England and France each month.

Circulating libraries are kept in many of the branches.

Wherever possible a Y.M.C.A. officer accompanies troop trains to point of embarkation. These secretaries are well equipped with writing material, reading matter, small games, song sheets, etc.

Errands of varying importance are willingly attended to, and small purchases amounting at times to hundreds of dollars a day are executed for soldiers at the front by a Y.M.C.A. staff in England.

Vast quantities of athletic and games equipment are freely supplied in England and France.

Two noted Canadian preachers are Y.M.C.A. captains doing evangelistic work among the Canadians overseas. Testaments and prayer cards have been circulated by thousands.

Entertainment in the rest camps in France, and the big camps in England always includes moving pictures, often the small portable moving picture outfit used to entertain isolated units.

In France, wherever the Y.M.C.A. is, gramophones are to be found. So great is this feature that one man gives his whole time to conducting the record and film exchange.

Every evening finds thousands of Canadian soldiers in concerts, entertainments and lectures under Y.M.C.A. auspices. The pianos are a source of continual delight to the boys.

Thousands of Canadian soldiers assemble every week to hear religious addresses and sing the old hymns. In France Y.M.C.A. secretaries find great difficulty in closing the meeting, the men are so glad to get together in this way.

The city associations keep an open door to our soldiers and are always ready for the soldier's call. In many cases Y.M.C.A. gymnasiums are used for regular military training. There are many instances of physically unfit recruits receiving special treatment from Y.M.C.A. physical directors and then being accepted for active service.

There have been occasions when the Y.M.C.A. canteen near the front line was able to save many Canadian lives by giving away free the entire stock when rations were interrupted during a heavy engagement.

The whole Y.M.C.A. program is distinctly religious. In the home training camps this is particularly true. In England the religious program is not overlooked, but greater use is made of other features to counteract certain outside activities. In France every opportunity is taken advantage of (for religious activities), and the value of the Y.M.C.A. in keeping men in touch with old ideals of living and reminding them of the old environment cannot be over-estimated.

A great contribution is made to "the spirit" of the army in France by supplying quantities of athletic material, by the concerts in the rest camps, the service of the dugouts, canteens, etc.

This program involves an immense outlay in huts, tents, etc. In France these vary in size from tiny dugouts to immense quarters where 2,000 men may be accommodated in a concert at one time, besides all the writing and refreshment facilities.

Y.M.C.A. officers in Canada give special attention to hospital work.

Recently a concert party under Y.M.C.A. direction covered the four divisions in France. The best talent in England is continually appearing before the Canadians.

Lloyd George, speaking at Y.M.C.A. sports, said: "I congratulate the Y.M.C.A. on the way in which they have organized these sports. They have organized them as they have organized everything else in this war, with a most perfect success. Wherever I go I hear nothing but good of the work they are doing throughout the country, and we owe to them a very deep debt of gratitude."

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL AID

Sir:—The contributions on this subject July 14 of The Guide are helpful and interesting. One by the secretary of the Pilot Grove Local—the other in reply by one S. W. Yates. Your issue of above date was the first appearance of R. Reeves' letter and we find him answered in the same issue of The Guide which would seem a little strange unless S. W. Y. is one of the Guide staff or sub-editor, which would have been well to have said, and a query thus dispelled.

S. W. Y. quotes Reeves as proposing a \$2 tax per quarter section which would as S. W. Y. points out put an \$8.00 tax on a whole section. Now Reeves does not propose that levy, he states that a levy of \$2.00 would realize an approximate amount, but I think he rather meant to say an equal levy on the assessed valuation of mills on the dollar. To this position S. W. Y. seems to take exception on the ground that it would be imposing the larger tax on the man with the section of land and would seem to be taxing the man on his ability to pay. The position taken by S. W. Y. is unearthing that inequitable point of telling us to be very careful how we touch the pockets of the bigger man.

I would suggest that S. W. Y. examine some of the cartoons which have appeared in The Guide, which have often demonstrated the wickedness worked upon the smaller man through the power of the bigger one. If we are to debate this vital matter on such grounds we had just as well leave it alone altogether. But rather let us look at it in the light of the gravity of its need. S. W. Y. also places the man with a section of land as perhaps being hopelessly in financial difficulties whilst the other man may seem comparatively prosperous. Surely you could not blame the small man for that. Let me take S. W. Y. into another lane and view it from another and a positive focus. The man on the section a bachelor or married without family; the other on a quarter-section married with a family to feed, clothe and educate.

Which has the greater national burden to carry and with the least opportunity to meet that burden, and with a far less proportion of wealth—or which case is giving the most to build up the fast depleting units of the country?

The question is far too great to allow such a division to come between, yea it is vital to our rural communities and to the mothers of our prairie provinces.

A MEMBER PILOT GROVE LOCAL.

ANSWER TO MR. REEVES' LETTER
It may interest Mr. Reeves to learn that the Mountain Chase W.G.G.A. passed a similar resolution to that of Pilot Grove. We also sent a letter to the council, and received in return a very nice letter from the secretary, expressing his sympathy with our object and telling us he would write when anything was done in the matter. A year has elapsed since then, and nothing at all has been done, and why? Simply because the Municipal Council has not the power to raise more than \$1,500 by taxation for such a purpose. What is needed is a legislative act enabling municipal councils to impose a sufficient tax to have a doctor in localities where that is more suitable than having a hospital. Just recently Alberta passed such an act, showing the necessity for it was felt there also, and Saskatchewan should follow as soon as possible seeing she is too late to lead. Probably the best way to bring this matter before the Legislative Assembly would be to have a resolution passed at the annual Grain Growers' Convention.

AGNES CAMERON.
Last Mountain.

DUVAL ANNUAL PICNIC

The Duval Local held their seventh Annual Picnic on Saturday, July 21. Something over 300 Grain Growers and friends put in an appearance. After a good program of sports and baseball had been disposed of, Director H. C. Fleming of Tate gave an interesting address which was much appreciated. The local Red Cross Society ran a booth on the grounds which resulted in an increase of over \$150 to their funds, whilst some of the young ladies selling

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

tags for the French Relief Funds collected \$50.00.

RE MAHARG RUNNING FOR PARLIAMENT

Central Secretary:—I have been instructed by our local of the Delightsome Valley G.G.A. to write to you as regards John Maharg running as member for the Dominion House of Parliament, as some are against politics being mixed with the G.G.A. and would like to know full particulars before sending the money. Trusting you will let us hear from you in this connection,

FRED KEEL,
Sec. Delightsome Valley Local.
Luelle, July 13, 1917.

Fred Keel, Esq.:—I have before me your favor of the 13th inst., along with the nomination of J. A. Maharg in the Federal Constituency of Moose Jaw County on the Farmers' National Political Platform which is the political platform of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association as well as of the associations in the other provinces.

I note that some of your people are opposed to the G.G.A.—to quote your own words—"being mixed with politics," and that you are asking for full information before joining with the rest of the locals in your riding in their effort to elect some one to represent the constituency at Ottawa whom they can absolutely trust to do his utmost to secure legislation to give effect to the platform above referred to.

In the first place I must assume that you have read and carefully studied the platform adopted by the association at the convention at Moose Jaw last February and just in order that you may have a ready reference thereto I am enclosing herewith a copy of that platform. Now to begin our discussion you must bear in mind that this constitutes a real political platform and that it was adopted practically unanimously at the convention held last February. Also it is well to bear in mind that in some respects the association has always been in politics. That is, the association has been dealing with public or political questions, for every public question is a political question. Furthermore, the association has always been working for and time and again has through its own effort secured the passage of laws affecting agriculture generally and particularly the marketing of grain, all of which of course is political in the best sense of the term politics. I cannot believe therefore that there are any members of Delightsome Valley Local who are opposed to the association taking hold of politics but what they really mean and no doubt what you also mean is that they do not wish the association to take hold of what is generally termed partisan politics; that is, to align itself with any particular political party or to create a new party which will seek to secure control of the government, and if this is your attitude I will agree with you that the question is open for debate and open to wide differences of opinion. However, it is not the intention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association—according to the ruling of the last convention—to enter into such politics as a body at this time, but the central board of directors has recommended to our locals that if no candidate be found who will pledge himself to the association's platform or if the candidates, though ready to so pledge themselves are not by our people considered the right men to secure the legislation which we are demanding, then our locals should select a man of their own choosing and elect him with their own machinery.

Mr. Maharg Nominated Independently
Mr. Maharg was nominated by an independent gathering of Grain Growers' without any assistance from or consultation with the central office, so that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association as a provincial body has had nothing to do with Mr. Maharg's nomination. The matter lies entirely with the locals in Moose Jaw Constitu-

ency, but now that he has been nominated by a representative gathering of the locals it does seem to me that you should all pull together. Mr. Maharg will not align himself with either of the existing parties; he will be absolutely an independent, committed only to the Grain Growers' Association Political Platform, and should be a very great power for good when he gets to Ottawa, and this I think can all be done without leading the S.G.G.A. into party politics whatever.

It has been argued by many of our leaders that there is little or no value in adopting a political platform unless we also adopt means by which to give effect to it. The mere passing of resolutions, it is maintained, is something like standing at a distance and throwing stones by hand at a brick wall which we desire to overthrow, and that if our resolutions are to have any effect we must attack the wall in an organized effort to overthrow it. However, the matter lies entirely with yourselves; I am making no recommendations in the matter.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.**DAVIDSON G.G.'S APPRECIATE PASTOR**

A meeting of the Davidson Grain Growers' Association took place on July 17, when the opportunity was taken to make a presentation to the Rev. Thos. Bray, on account of his leaving the district.

In the course of the meeting the Rev. Mr. Bray was called to the front and was presented with a club bag, rain coat and bills to the amount of \$60.00, with the addition of many kind words of appreciation of the services he had rendered to the association. In making the presentation A. B. McGregor referred to the consciousness of the members that Mr. Bray had done them good by his presence in their meetings, had helped them and guided them in their discussions and had not shirked combatting them or shirked doing what he considered his duty by them. In the name of the organization he wished to present this little token of appreciation from the members and to wish him in their name every best wish and God-speed.

Rev. Mr. Bray said he was deeply touched by the feelings which prompted the gift. His presence amongst them at their meetings had not been altogether unselfish; he came amongst them, listened to their discussions and took part in their debates partly for the good it did him. No one could live in this great province without feeling the pulsation and the throb of the life of the organized farmer. No intelligent farmer ought to be unorganized. The task of the organized farmer was the betterment of the farmer, and the betterment of the farmer could only be brought about by being better farmers. They must take away from farming operations the element of uncertainty which was brought about by the presence of the speculator in the disposing of their product to the consumer. He was greatly pleased to learn that the Canadian Council of Agriculture had recommended a fixed price for wheat, thus blotting out the speculator entirely.

Future of the Grain Growers

To make better farmers would give more dignity to their calling. He believed the organized farmer would have a great influence in the future in the business life of Canada. The business methods of the past must be changed. No business that was conducted on a righteous basis had anything to fear from the Grain Growers' Association. The grain growers or organized farmers would also in the future exercise a great influence on the political life of the nation. They would demand clear-cut issues which made appeal to intellect. They would play a great part in education and in shaping the course of educational affairs. They would also play their part in determining what the foreign relations

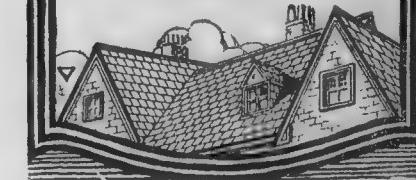
of the nation would be. They belonged to a calling which was world-wide and would speak in the name of the whole world. The organized farmer would exert great influence on the religious life of the future. They were going to demand that religion measure up to the ethical standard of righteousness. He had great faith in the organization, great faith in the leaders, and believed it had within itself power to lift up the life of the nation in its business, political and religious outlook. He had been a member with them because he believed these things and profited in his association with them. He thanked them for their kind presentation and for the expressions of good will towards himself. He would carry away into his new field great memories of the times he had spent amongst them.



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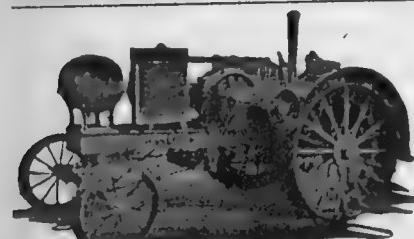
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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Hender, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

STONEWALL'S GALA DAY

The Stonewall and Grassmere Grain Growers this year united their forces to hold a Dominion Day celebration which should be worthy of the day, the 50th anniversary of Canada's natal day. The weather was quite cool and clouds hovered over throughout the day. However, fearless of rain and cold, over 1,200 people gathered from town and country on the agricultural grounds during the afternoon, and with great interest watched the program of sports there put on. Over a hundred automobiles surrounded the race track and people from Winnipeg, Balmoral, Warrenton, Stony Mountain, Argyle Station, Gunton, Teulon and all the other little towns adjacent to Stonewall met and greeted each other cordially. It was a great day for getting together. It would take pages to describe the day in full so we can only make a few comments. The sporting events were well contested and greatly enjoyed.

In the evening in the Municipal Hall, Capt. Best of the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A. gave a most interesting account of the work of his department among our soldiers in France, where he has spent the past two years. A dance closed the day's proceedings. The Grain Growers took in \$300 at the gates, \$60 of an offering at Capt. Best's lecture and \$50 for tickets for the dance, \$410 in all. After paying expenses they will have a goodly sum for the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A. which is to receive the surplus.

The Capt. Jackson Chapter I.O.D.E. served hot meals and also afternoon tea on the grounds, had their rest room open and served lunch after the dance and from all these sources they took in about \$325.

Note.—I had the good fortune to attend that picnic and the I.O.D.E. certainly served "some" meals and lunch too. I have been at a good many picnics but the I.O.D.E. at Stonewall was either the best or I was hungrier than I had ever been before. That's the inside evidence. The outside evidence was furnished by a small boy who sat about me and some of whom seemed to forget the supper was a patriotic one.

And if those at the dance were representative of those at home, and they were, Stonewall district certainly doesn't need to take a back seat to any district I know of. They typified the highest possible type of Canadian or any other citizen and their enjoyment had that atmosphere of rural enthusiasm, healthfulness and yet modest refinement that is only too seldom found. Stonewall is alright.—Associate Editor, Guide.

SEAMO ASSOCIATION PICNIC

Seamo Branch Association reports a successful picnic held recently. Clarkleigh Consolidated School as a convenient centre was the location chosen and the community from all directions was well represented. An interesting program of sports furnished abundant enjoyment to the youth of both sexes. The executive of the association with a view to the strengthening of the organization secured a general meeting which was also a pronounced success—twelve names being added to the roll of members. A number of matters of local interest were discussed, including the handling of a supply of drugs for the convenience of the community. A resolution was passed by which it was decided to request the Canadian Northern Railway Company to appoint an agent for the local siding. The proceeds of the picnic were donated to the Red Cross Society. The Seamo branch has been successfully launched, has an efficient staff of officers and will prove as an organization of very practical advantage to the community in time to come.

DENNISON NOMINATED FOR MARQUETTE

A most successful convention of electors for the constituency of Marquette,

return in prosperity and comfort does not satisfy. The aims which some others adopt of houses and lands to be possessed or of ultimate retirement with a competence fail to rouse the enthusiasm which give zest and satisfaction to the life. Some young men in Canada today are finding the new satisfaction in devoting their powers to community service. They find it not easy, for there is much indifference and much jealousy and much criticism, but they are not daunted, for young manhood craves tasks that are not all easy. But it has been theirs to have received a vision of the community as it might be and as it ought to be and they have assured themselves that life's one great dominant motive for them must be the helping to make the vision a reality.

They have seen the vision of a community in which all are interested in each other, in which there are no very rich and no poor. A community which because of the general interest and sympathy is easily governed and in which public spirit and the sensitive public conscience are recognized factors in every day human intercourse. A community in which there is much free discussion in regard to public affairs and hence general understanding by individuals of the views and sympathies of others. A community in which taxes are so justly levied and so honorably expended that men know that the community gets full value for every cent and hence consider them a profitable and wholly satisfactory investment which they are glad to make. A community in which the jealousies of town and country and capital and labor and rich and poor and master and servant no longer have place, because their rival interests have been adjusted in the wider co-operation which has come into being. A community in which men have come to realize practically that the chief interests are the common interests and in which by precept and example the youth are prepared from childhood to be chiefly servants of the community—not for the profit they may get, but for the joy of ministering to their fellow men.

The Greater Reward

None know better than these young men that the vision is still far from being realized. But they are convinced that it is coming. They are assured that a divine purpose is behind its coming. And they believe that in these days its coming may be hastened by service which it is in their power to render. And, so they are giving themselves to the tasks that must precede the full realization, the tasks of arousing the indifferent, of getting people to think, of putting men in touch with their fellow men, of helping each to appreciate his neighbor's point of view, of stimulating them to co-operative endeavor, of filling them with hope and assurance of the new day that is dawning even among the clouds of the world's present battle tempest.

It is worth while. Life today is being redeemed to better things by such efforts. I could point to half a dozen localities in this province where young men working along such lines are producing tangible and very encouraging results.

And for the young men themselves, the result in reflex influence should not be forgotten. They are acquiring new power. They are receiving broader visions. They are fitting themselves for bigger tasks and for heavier responsibilities if the call should come to such in future years. Stranger things have happened than that some of these young men doing unobtrusive service these days in local community development should a dozen years from now by patient progress be found worthy to take positions of highest responsibility in the nation's life. Having been found faithful and efficient in the trust of lesser things it will not be surprising if they be called to undertake the greater things. But high position will not be their greatest reward. Their greatest reward will be that through the vision there has come to them a splendid inspiration, an imperishable dynamic and a satisfying capacity for genuine service. To them, life can never grow stale or uninteresting. The great process of the amelioration of conditions, of the redemption of life from its sin and wrong, visibly advancing before will ever make living worth while. While they can they will find joy in casting their life force in aid of some part of the great enterprise and when the tasks are laid down it will be with the satisfying consciousness of a personal share in an enterprise of eternal worth.

W. R. W.

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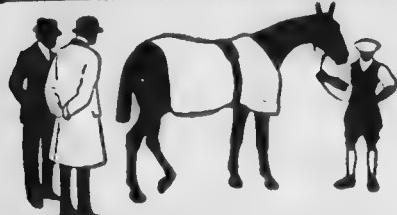
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Co-operation in Denmark

Continued from Page 8

in England by the Rochdale Pioneers. The particular store does not seem to have been a lasting success; but the principle was introduced into the country, and before his death, at an early age, this energetic worker had succeeded in doing much to popularize it throughout the country.

A few years later the teachers of agriculture employed by the government and by the Danish Society of Agricultural Economy began to pay special attention to the improvement on modern lines of the dairying industry. The chief worker in this field was Professor Segelcke, who was appointed Dairying Expert by the Agricultural Society in 1860. When he took up his task butter was almost entirely made in private dairies on the large estates. He found that the amount of the milk was guessed or measured in some absolutely primitive fashion, while the salt and coloring material were put in, as cooks say, "to taste."

Considerable difficulty was found in persuading dairy workers to adapt Professor Segelcke's views as to the necessity of making butter by accurate and scientific methods, and of keeping proper accounts. In 1865, however, he was able to train a number of experts, and published a book which served as a useful guide for small-holders in the matter of butter-making. The first butter show was held in 1868, and in 1879 a revolution was brought about in the industry by the introduction of the separator. This change made it a profitable thing to build and equip creameries, and private capitalists soon came into this field; but, as J. J. Dunne says in an article entitled "Dairying in Denmark" ("Better Business," February, 1917):—"All these enterprises failed, mainly because the interest of the farmers did not extend beyond the milk, and in no small measure because these private dairies were unable to turn the dairy offal, skim-milk, etc., to profitable account, owing to their not possessing a requisite number of pigs.

Many of these private dairies were transformed into co-operative ones, as soon as the latter had evinced their efficiency with regard to (1) extending the farmers' interests to the resulting butter and cheese; (2) apportioning the responsibility of turning the dairy offal to profitable account amongst the milk purveyors.

Beginning of Bacon Curing

We need not pursue the history of these dairies further, as they will be dealt with in the second article of this series. It is interesting to note that the form of organization arose probably from Herr Sonne's efforts noted above, and that the first dairy was established in the year 1882.

The success of this method as applied to the dairying industry was soon apparent, and when the effects of Germany's prohibition of the import of live hogs from Denmark threatened pig-raisers with ruin, they decided without hesitation to follow the example set them by the dairy farmers. Thus, there sprang up a co-operative bacon-curing industry in Denmark, second only in importance to the creameries. A large trade in eggs was added in due course, and on these three branches of production—all of them controlled by co-operative organization—the material prosperity of Denmark rests at the present day. As a natural corollary to this successful application of co-operative methods to collection, manufacture and marketing, the distributive trade in agricultural requirements and also, to a large extent, in all household necessities throughout the rural districts, rapidly passed into the hands of co-operative societies.

All these forms of co-operation will be dealt with in detail in the following articles, and it remains for us to conclude this article by pointing out the attitude which the government has adopted towards the movement, and the amount of help which it has thought proper to give.

Agriculturists Control State Policy

The relations of the State to the co-operative movement in Denmark are probably as near the ideal as they can be expected to be in any country. The government has been for many years

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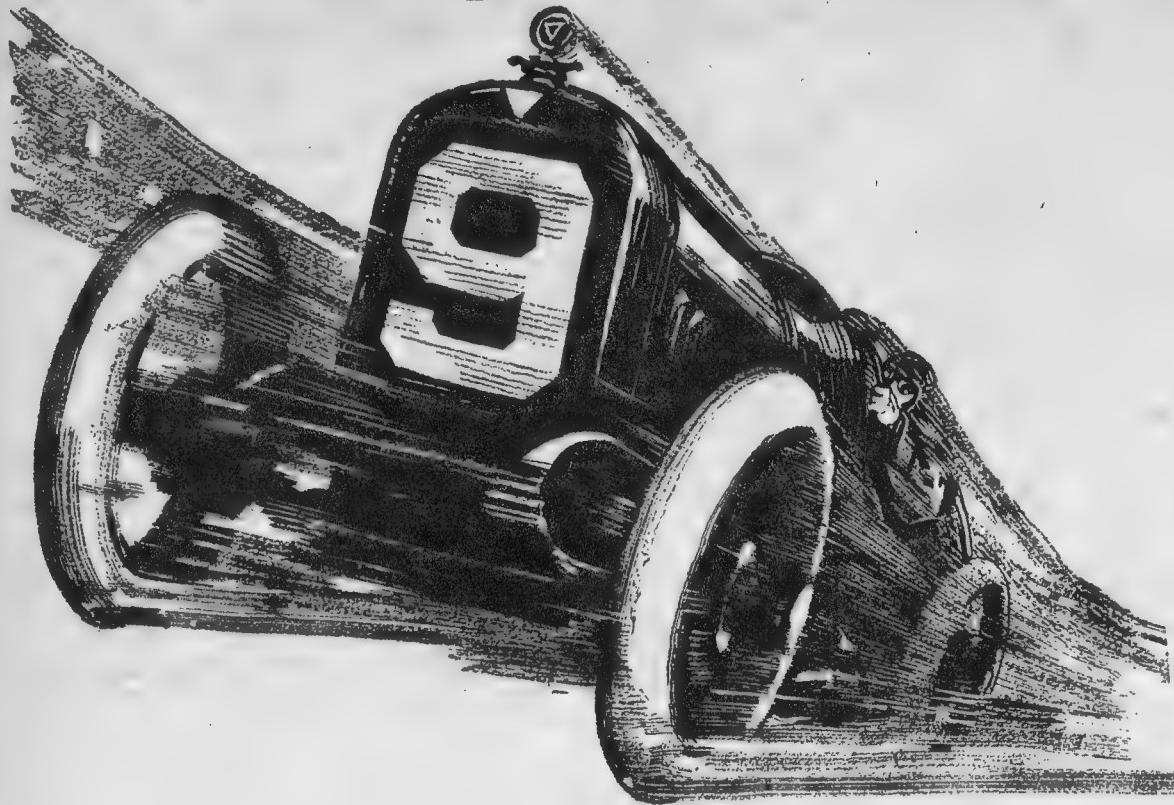
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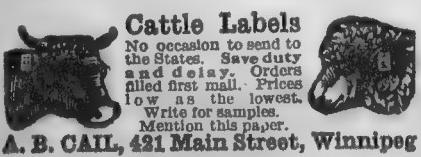
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largely influenced, if not controlled by men interested either directly or indirectly in agricultural pursuits, and these men have seen clearly that a healthy organization of agriculture is necessary to the prosperity of the country and can only be obtained by a system of small-holdings, the owners of which are organized for business purposes. They have therefore, consistently favored the schemes of land purchase, and also the establishment of co-operative societies. At the same time they have been careful—unlike the authorities in various other European countries—to refrain from any interference with the purely business side of the movement. No State subsidies have been given for the purpose of organizing trading societies or in order to help them to carry on their business; consequently, such societies are not under any obligation to accept any State control in the management of their affairs.

Any money which had been expended by the government in direct connection with the movement has been for purely educational purposes, such as the encouragement, through a State brand, of uniformity and high standard in the butter industry, the organization of butter competitions and other objects of this kind which are calculated to improve the technique of the agriculturist. For the rest, the State has confined itself to a policy of benevolent watchfulness.

The People's High Schools

This direct help to the movement, however, has been very small compared with the tremendous assistance which has been given in a more indirect way by the intensive system of education which has been created. The basis of successful farming and successful organization of farmers is undoubtedly to be found in education and nowhere has this fact been more thoroughly realized than in Denmark. Not only are agricultural methods taught in all the schools throughout the country but the government has created and subsidised a special organ of education in what are known as the "People's High Schools."

There are 80 of these institutions in Denmark, with 3,610 male, and 3,104 female pupils, of whom the vast majority are between the ages of 18 and 25; 54 per cent. of the pupils are the children of farmers, and 20 per cent. of small holders, and one-third of them are supported by the State. The principle is that the State grant shall not be sufficient to cover the whole of a pupil's expenses; he is expected to prove his keenness by contributing as much as he can; but care is taken that no one shall be excluded on the ground of poverty, and the whole fees are not more than \$110 a year, while the total amount expended by the State is \$121,500 per annum.

The following quotation from a book entitled "Denmark and the Danes," by J. Harvey and C. Rippie gives a good idea of the nature of these schools. "The aim of these schools is not so much to teach exact knowledge as to develop minds too long accustomed to move in one narrow groove, to suggest subjects of thought, to open up wider vistas, to set free the trammelled imagination of a peasantry inevitably bound to the soil as a camel is bound to the eternal pilgrimages of the desert. Lectures, singing, conversation, physical exercises, history, folk lore, make up the characteristic features of these highly original foundations."

The Influence of Environment

The basis of the training is agriculture, but its detail is devoted not so much to technical agriculture as to giving the people a living interest in their work and an understanding of the fundamental spirit of self-help and mutual help. It is to this training, coupled with the innate capacity for business and for hard work which is characteristic of the Danish peasant, and with the stimulus of necessity which is provided by the conditions of the country and the nature of the soil, that Denmark owes its position of pre-eminence as an organized agricultural country.

We cannot too strongly insist upon the fact that the Danes enjoy no natural advantages of soil, climate or economic conditions, which would enable them to compete in the English market with other producers of similar articles

and that without their business-like and at the same time idealistic organization, they would have been left far behind in the race.

Finally, it may be noted that little has been written or said about the Danish co-operative movement by the Danes themselves. They combine with their material success a certain reticence and a lack of superficial enthusiasm or boastfulness, which suggests that most of their energy has been turned to matter-of-fact organization rather than to idealistic propaganda. In spite of this fact, however, the spirit of the movement is thoroughly understood and continually translated into practice, and there seem to be few obstacles of a social or psychological nature to be overcome at the present moment by the leaders of the co-operative movement in that country.

Seed Selection for Next Year

Continued from Page 7

To give some general idea of the value of seed selection I may refer to results obtained on my own farm. In the sweepstakes for wheat awarded at four of the International exhibitions, in each case the wheat exhibited was from fields that were one generation removed from hand selected seed. In 1911 a small plot of Marquis wheat yielded 80 2-3 bushels per acre; in 1915 a plot of Kitchener wheat yielded 80 bushels per acre and grown on three inches of rain from seed-time to harvest. It is needless to say that there were no weeds on these plots. While we cannot expect to duplicate these returns on larger fields we may expect to largely increase present yields.

The Variation in Other Grains

To further illustrate the need for some form of seed selection I have some selections of brome grass, each selection being from a single plant. There is a striking difference between each type, and in every case each selection was absolutely true to type. Some of these were tall growing sorts, others medium height, others low. Some had fine stems, very desirable for hay, while others were large and coarse stemmed with less foliage. Some were erect in habit of growth, others very low and spreading, after the character of couch grass, while the other kept confined to clumps. Some are light seeders, others very heavy.

Brome grass as grown today is a mixture of types, some of which are responsible for the hard name that brome grass has today on account of the difficulty of eradicating it in some sections. By a selection of individual types the undesirable ones may be eliminated.

The same is true of western rye grass, is a mixture of types here but it may be greatly improved by selection. This applies to every kind of crop and there is no more profitable crop to improve by selection than the wheat crop.

Make Your Selections Now

Let us speed up the work of seed selection now and make plans to improve the seed by hand selection, or by purifying a portion of the field for seed purposes, or by purchasing sufficient seed of good pedigree, either for a few acres or for the whole area to be cropped. The cost is trifling compared to the returns. All seed sold under the seal of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association carries a certificate of quality and purity and high germination. Let us run no risk of sowing inferior seed in 1918.

Have the seed carefully cleaned and graded, removing all light and small grains and impurities. Let nothing take the place of good seed in the seed bed. Have the seed bed in prime condition and eliminate the weeds. In a future article, I shall have something to say of the importance of the seed and root bed and the correct depth to seed.

In conclusion let me urge every farmer to lay plans now for obtaining the best seed possible, either by hand selection or from some reliable grower of pedigreed seed. Make it a point to look up in each neighborhood some grower of choice seed now, while it is possible to determine the purity and quality and make arrangements to purchase some of this good seed for the 1918 crop.

Redpath SUGAR



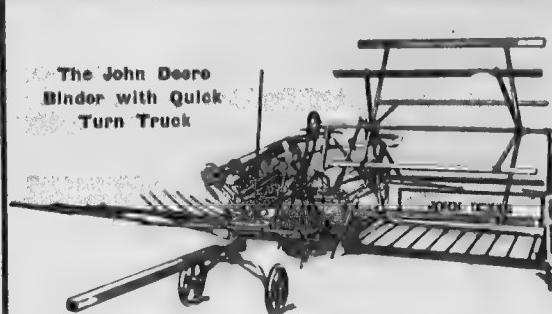
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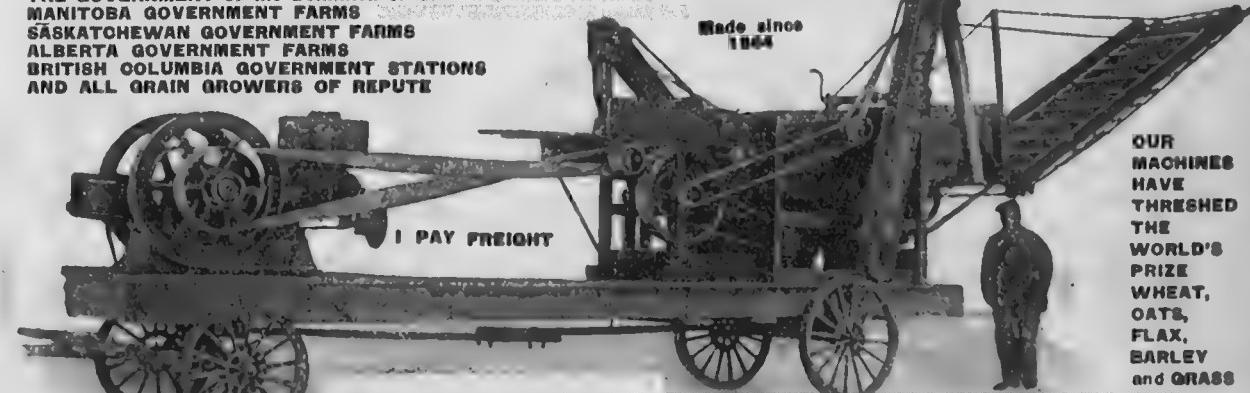
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A FREE TRADE PARTY

At the meeting to take place in Winnipeg, August 7 and 8, it is to be hoped that a new party will be formed that is absolutely free from taint of Conservatism and Liberalism. The many tired Conservatives, and there are just as many of them as there are very tired Liberals, are anxious, yes hoping, that a new party may come out of that meeting, that we, the great common people, may come together in defense of the best interests of the common people against the oppression of the capitalists and the combination of the corporations and the designing politicians, both Conservatives and Liberals, by giving us freer trade relations just as fast as is consistent with good sound judgment.

"Win the War" is the first slogan. If 100,000 is not sufficient, send more. But be sure and send first the man who is little or no use in the agricultural field, and keep at home as long as possible they that are engaged in the agricultural field. If we are to win the war we must produce bread. Then there is one way and only one way that this can be accomplished, and that is by a sane method of conscription based on justice to all and favoritism to none. The conscription of wealth must be conducted in the same way. We must not have the conscription of men without that of wealth. That would in time cause a rebellion at home. Conscription of wealth by direct taxation on land values and all other natural resources; the graduated tax on incomes, estates, large salaries and profits of large business institutions. All sane men will agree that this is no time to wrangle over differences of opinion and the many mistakes of the past. No, when the enemy is pounding at the door, let us stand shoulder to shoulder. See that not one minute is lost. Delay at this time is dangerous. We know only too well that our men at the front are in sore straits and hard pressed. Will we delay in helping our brothers to defend our homes and the cause of Democracy? No, all good sane men are desirous and hope that out of this meeting will come a new party, and select a leader or a committee, and that leader or committee will go to the Premier of Canada and offer to form a coalition government for the war period on an equitable basis. This should do away with the patronage system and put a stop to contracts being given to friends which enable them to make three or four hundred per cent. on capital invested.

Who would be so bold as to say that an election at the present time would improve the above situation? An election at this time would increase the division that already exists among the people. It will simply mean the return of one party or the other and in either case we will have the half of the people dissatisfied. If the Liberals come to power, then the Conservatives and many others will be dissatisfied, and who could blame them. If the Conservatives are returned to power the Liberals and very many others will be dissatisfied, and who could blame them. There is just one way to meet this situation. That is to form a new party, go to the Premier of Canada and offer to form a coalition government with a policy on sound economic lines, based on justice. Then nearly all the people will be satisfied, and we will not have division. Should the Premier not meet the situation he will place himself at a great disadvantage, and the new party can appeal to the great common people. A new party that is free from old party principles; enforcing conscription of wealth as well as men; abolishing the patronage system; bringing in freer trade relations to all people, and putting a stop to granting special legislation to any class of special privilege; giving such direct legislation as can be secured—including the Recall—which will give the common people the power to keep the new party free from the powers that be in combined capital and combined corporations and designing politicians which will fill our legislative halls full of lobbyists, the worst the world has ever seen. If we would have good government let us keep the lobbyists away from our legislative halls.

With a one per cent. tax on land values and all other natural resources

A Mortgage

is a promise to pay, secured by land.

If you own an improved farm and require funds to make further improvements, or to pay off floating debts, you are invited to write one of these branches and obtain full particulars regarding our mortgage system.

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Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Several Thousand
Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

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MANITOBA

\$183⁵⁰ It's a Bear

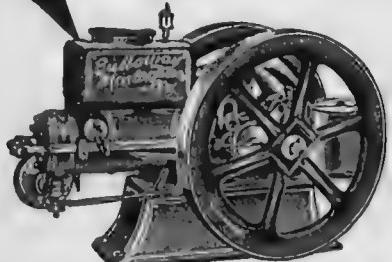
GALLOWAY'S BIG MASTERPIECE SIX

When you buy horse power see that you get it. This powerful "Six" Galloway Gasoline Engine is a bear for work. Shipped on 30 days free trial. Don't buy the light weight over-rated engines that now flood the market at cheap prices. The Galloway is recognized everywhere as the standard of mechanical genius and just the right engine for all-round farm work.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Hercules cylinder head, large bore, long stroke, Masterpiece igniter, economic carburetor, no overheating, perfect oiling system, improved fuel and great economy of fuel. A size for every purpose from 12 to 16 H.P.—and every one sold on 30 days free trial with a 5-year guarantee.

Big Free Catalog just out tells all about it, besides everything else for the Farm. Write for it today. IT'S FREE.

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OF CANADA LIMITED
DEPT. 11 WINNIPEG, MAN.



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Modern facilities
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Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED
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PRICES:

Spring Chickens, per lb. 23c and up	
Hens, per lb.	16c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Turkeys, per lb.	20c
Geese, per lb.	15c
Old Ducks, per lb.	15c
Ducklings, per lb.	18c
All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.	

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

it would bring into the Federal Treasury \$80,000,000 annually. Add to that amount the amount that will be collected by the new bill introduced for taxing incomes, salaries and certain profits from industry and we would then be able to very materially reduce the tax on all imported goods, and particularly the necessities of life and all things necessary to agriculture. By this means we will help to bring the men back to the land who will increase the production of food making it more profitable to work the land; making agriculture more attractive to those on the land; stopping to some extent the man that is leaving the land; and encouraging to some extent others to come to the land who are anxious to come to the land, but the high price of everything they must buy in order to work land prevents many from coming back to the land. I found on my trip through Ontario for about four weeks addressing district meetings for the United Farmers of Ontario, that the rank and file of Ontario are just as anxious for economic reform as we are in the West. Given the lead in such a movement it will be supported in the East just as readily as it will be in the West. The war has opened their eyes in such a manner as they were never opened before and they see the folly of one half of the people struggling against the other half. By such an action as outlined above we can get away from such a struggle, waste of energy and loss of forces. Working for the interest of the country rather than for the interests of the parties, and for the best interests of humanity rather than for a privileged class. Is it asking too much? Not. Then in the name of all that is good let us have a party for the people.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

DRYING VEGETABLES

Vegetables can be preserved for future use by drying. One point to keep in mind is that the drying should be fairly rapid so that there will be no chance for the vegetables to spoil before sufficiently dry. Another point is that the vegetables, if fleshy, should be cut into slices $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. There are several ways of drying: sun heat, artificial heat and air blast. There are several makes of driers on the market. The trays on which the drying is done should have unpainted screen or wooden slat bottoms. The open bottom allows better circulation of air than can be secured in a pan. Several of these trays can be placed, one above another and then set over a stove. The heat will pass up through the trays and bring about quite rapid drying. The electric fan, when available, can be used to force a current of air through the vegetables. In drying the vegetables they should not be dried till crisp but to a leathery consistency. It takes experience to tell just what degree of dryness. One can get some idea of it by examining the dried fruits sold on the market. Farmers' Bulletin, 841, of the North Dakota Agricultural College gives full details on drying fruit and vegetables.

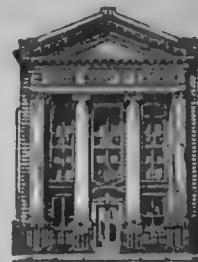
TYPHOID FEVER

Typhoid fever is a germ disease that is easily transmitted by water and milk and by the housefly and wherever it has a chance to be carried. Great care should be used in guarding the water supply, so that it cannot become contaminated from outhouses. Personal cleanliness of everyone in the house is also an important safeguard. The Chinese will not eat without first washing their hands. This is a good practise for all. If one gets the hands in contact with the typhoid germs which abound in what comes from the person sick with typhoid and then handles dishes or milk utensils they can become contaminated and the disease passed on to whoever takes food or drink out of the dishes or utensils. The typhoid germs may live for some time outside the body. In these days of extensive travel the typhoid germs may be carried for some distance within persons who have come in contact with things containing the germs. Cleanliness is a good preventive.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

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For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made loans repayable by the equal annuity or instalment plan, spread over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, the annual repayments including principal and interest.

For Further Information Apply to—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager,
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,
Saskatchewan Branch,

W. T. O'REIGHTON, Manager,
Alberta Branch,
Regina, Sask.



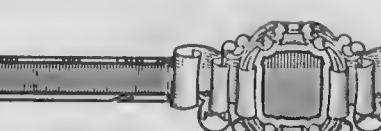
From The Standpoint Of Duty

every person with responsibilities ought to carry Life Insurance. Do you realize that your liabilities do not stop with what you owe, but that they also include what you are responsible for?

If the responsibility is yours to maintain a home and educate a family, why not put yourself in a position to discharge your obligation should anything happen to you? The only way to adequately do so is by means of Life Insurance. We have a policy suited to your needs. Let us tell you about it.

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Ewe Lambs for Breeding Purposes

The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

A. A. MacMILLAN

In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

August 1, 1917

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

M. J. HOWES & SONS, MILLET, ALTA.—Willow Farm. Red Polled cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine. Willow Farm King sixteen months bull, \$250. Willow Farm Champion five months calf, \$100. Registered pigs, eight to twelve weeks old, \$15.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Boufield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23t

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23t

FOR SALE—TEAM HACKNEYS, UNBROKEN, \$250 cash. Box 12, Methven, Man. 30-2

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULL, SIR KOMDYKE TORTILLA, three years old, price \$125.00. Grandson of Pontiac Komdyke. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 29-3

MATURE HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, SPLENDID individual of exceptionally good type, quality and color. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 31-5

RED POLLED BULL, FIFTEEN MONTHS. \$125. Chester White boar pigs, \$12.50, f.o.b. Milk River, Alberta. Ernest M. Warren. 30-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 23t

SWINE

HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243, Phone 214, Ring 2. 28-5

LAST CHANCE TO SECURE OUR FAMOUS Poplar Grove Yorkshire weanling pigs this season. Price \$15 each or \$25 per pair, crated, f.o.b. Busby. Poplar Grove Farm, Busby, Alberta. 28-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7t

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigree furnished. Pairs furnished not skin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 30-4

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE BOAR PIGS, FROM April farrow, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$15 each. C. E. Tingvall, Marshall, Sask. 30-4

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, FROM 8 to 14 weeks old, pairs unrelated, from show stock. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 27-6

REGISTERED BERNKSHIRE PIGS AT EIGHT weeks, \$15.00 each or two for \$25.00. Jos. A. Milne, Baildon, Sask. 29-4

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY boars, March, April and May pigs, at reasonable prices. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 30-4

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER. They are payable everywhere. 23t

SHEEP

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23t

DOGS

CHOICE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, FROM good stock, 8 weeks old. Males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00 each. G. Detburner, Watrous, Sask. 31-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WESTERN rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24t

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27t

FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27t

FALL RYE—TWO DOLLARS BUSHEL, INCLUSIVE bag. Robert Hansen, Castor, Alberta. 31-2

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, \$1.85 PER BUSHEL sacked f.o.b. Castor. Geo. Rice, Castor, Alta. 29-3

BUY YOUR OUT OF TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents. 23t

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$10 TO \$25 A WEEK. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709L Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 23-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORD WOOD FOR SALE—TAMARAC, SPRUCE and poplar cord wood for sale in car loads. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man. 30-5

Farmers' Market Place

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Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300 choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 28-5

FARM SUPPLIES

FARM SUPPLIES—SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT, plaster, lumber and fence posts, in straight car lots. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 29-4t

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE 25 H.P. I. H. C. PORTABLE engine, latest type, burns either gasoline or coal oil. Engine only run 30 days. At a big bargain for cash, \$750. One used J. I. Case 18 H.P. compound steam tractor, in good shape. Fitted for plowing. At a big bargain for cash, \$1200. Brandon Machine and Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 31t

TWO SECOND-HAND MULTUM IN PARVO Flour Mills, \$2500 each; two second-hand 15 H.P. Turner oil engines, \$500 each; Massey-Harris double disc seeder, \$50; 3-14 in. bottom John Deere Plow, \$40. British-Canadian Agricultural Tractors Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. 31-3

AVERY OUTFIT—30 H.P. RETURN FLUE engine, 42-70 separator, caboose, 2 tanks, 1 truck, all in good shape, \$1800. Write Box 46, Grayson, Sask. 31-3

FOR SALE—20 H.P. UNIVERSAL ENGINE and Advance 32-56 complete in good shape. Price \$1600. Easy terms. Apply, E. C. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask. 31-2

ONE BIG 4 TRACTOR, 6 PLOW, NEW, \$1500. One Doone tractor, 4 plow, new, \$1250. One E. B. tractor, 3 plow, new, \$800. Box 1534, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 26-13

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKATOON. 26-13

FOR SALE—640 ACRE STOCK RANCH, miles from Mirror, Alberta. All fenced; plenty water; 60 head of cattle and 20 head of horses will go with ranch. Price \$13,700 cash. Bunnell Bros., Owners, Mirror, Alberta. P.O. Box 106. Phone No. 12. 30-2

MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES, cattle and growing crops. Easy term. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 30t

COPIA RANCH—BEAUTIFUL, PRODUCTIVE, convenient, six roomed house, modern. An ideal gentleman's home. Proprietor, F. A. Cassidy, Oyama, B.C. 31-3

SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED farm and ranch lands in Central Alberta. Write, Bunnell Bros., Mirror, Alta. 30-2

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O.K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 30-2

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

C. S. G. A. HOLDS ANNUAL

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is being held at Ottawa, July 31 and August 1. No special papers or addresses will be presented. Reports will be received, discussion held and the plots at the Experimental Farm given special study.

You Can Sell

Some people say salesmen are born and not made. Did you ever say to yourself, "I am no good at selling; I would never make a salesman?" Many of the most successful salesmen on the American continent thought that once. Perhaps you are wishing that you could sing the praise of your own wares like that fashionably dressed salesman with the Panama hat, high-heeled boots and elegant tucked waist you saw in the store the other day? You need not be envious. The man who can sell is the man who has something of real human value and uses a little common horse sense about letting the right people know about it. That's how Henry Ford sells his cars. There's no other way that lasts.

You have something that somebody else wants and is worth the price you are asking—it may be some spring pigs, your farm, a plow, a threshing outfit, but whatever it is, if it has real value, you can sell it. Put it in the market—The Guide's Farmers' Market Place—it will sell. Five cents per word is the price for a stall in this market—and there are no corner lots—all are on the same footing. You can sell in this market if you never sold before. Try it. Send in your order today to—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

LABOR UNIONS IN CANADA, 1916

The sixth annual report on Labor Organization in Canada, containing statistics, etc., for the calendar year, 1916, has been issued by the Department of Labor.

Figures are given showing the extent to which the trade unionists of the Dominion have contributed to the Canadian expeditionary forces since the outbreak of the war in August, 1914. Enrollment of one or more members has been reported by 1,284 local branch unions, the recruits numbering 21,599 and reservists 593, a total of 22,192 trade unionists in the ranks. Figures are given showing the enlistments from the chief cities and the totals for each province.

The loss in trade union membership recorded in the two previous years has been partially overcome by the increase of 17,064 reported for 1916, the total numerical strength at the close of the year being 160,407. In all there are 1,842 local branch unions in Canada.

The membership of all classes of organized labor in Canada as reported to the Department for the past six years has been as follows:

1911...133,132	1914...166,163
1912...160,120	1915...143,343
1913...175,799	1916...160,407

Organized Labor in Canadian Cities

Of the 1,842 local trade union branches in Canada, 828 of them are located in eighteen cities, and 689 reported a membership of 69,225, representing over 40 per cent. of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. The following summary gives the names of the cities, number of branches in locality, number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported:

Cities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of Members reported
Montreal	127	74	13,337
Toronto	111	81	13,025
Winnipeg	75	47	7,121
Vancouver	56	43	3,788
Hamilton	50	38	3,539
Ottawa	46	38	3,714
Edmonton	42	33	2,059
London	40	33	2,411
Quebec	38	33	5,382
Calgary	36	30	2,184
Victoria	35	21	1,618
Fort William	30	19	926
Regina	27	21	905
Halifax	27	17	2,435
St. John	24	16	4,067
Saskatoon	23	15	796
Moose Jaw	21	15	1,254
Lethbridge	20	15	664
Totals	828	589	69,225

Nearly all of the central labor organizations operating in Canada have benefit features on a varying scale. A table is furnished showing the expenditure made on this account by the various organizations, the disbursements for 1916 being \$12,502,128, a decrease of \$2,063,237 as compared with the payments made in 1915. The expenditure for each class of benefit was as follows:

Death benefits	\$7,808,225
Strike benefits	2,811,426
Sick and Accident benefits	1,120,186
Old Age Pensions	461,780
Unemployed and travelling benefits	106,458

Benefits Paid by Locals

A statement is also published showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1916 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$248,180, an increase of \$119,509 as compared with the expenditure for 1915. The payments made on account of each class of benefit was:

Edmonton Exhibition a Success

Great Livestock Show—Principal Exhibitors—Some Awards

Edmonton fair was a most successful one this year considering the many handicaps such exhibitions are under during war time conditions. It was perhaps the most successful show held in Edmonton since the outbreak of the war. The benefit of the big crops and high prices was very apparent in the prosperous appearance of the many visitors and in the commercial activity that was prevalent about the various exhibits both of livestock and machinery. A lot of business was done and something of the nature of the old fairs where people met to buy, sell and deal more than compete was quite apparent. The attendance was very large. The Medicine Hat Stampede held the same week detracted somewhat from the Edmonton show, for Stampedes are rather unique events now-a-days and the new westerner as well as the old timer finds an unusual attraction in seeing the old range stunts with cowboys, steers and bucking horses pulled off. This year's fair was perhaps the most truly provincial in character of any of the Edmonton shows.

The special attractions at Edmonton were many, varied and good. The manufacturers' building that in other years was partly vacant was full to capacity. The dairy produce display was the best in the history of the show. Statistics showed the growth of the industry. It was interesting to note that the production of butter for the province had jumped from 5,450,000 pounds in 1914 to 8,521,784 pounds in 1916 and that the production of cheese had increased from 70,591 pounds in 1914 to 500,000 pounds in 1916. The dairy exhibit was a very excellent one indeed. The Lacombe Experimental Farm displayed a most interesting and educational exhibit. The Lacombe station is well situated to serve all of North Central Alberta and the class of educational work emanating from that station is always of a decidedly high character.

The cattle exhibits were the most fully representative of all the livestock exhibits. Beef breeds were strongest and among these Herefords reigned supreme. Never has any breed of cattle received such a wonderful amount of advertising as the Hereford breed has had during the last few months. It has made the breed predominant in the public eye and doubtless induced many to invest in Herefords who previously were uncertain to which breed they would lend their efforts to extension. Shorthorns were scarcely as good as they have been in some previous years but practically all the exhibitors were western breeders.

Angus cattle were not out in great numbers. Possibly the danger of securing little prize money in competition with the two strongest herds in Canada which annually make more or less of a clean up at most of the western fairs had considerable to do with this.

Part of the McGregor herd was sent to Medicine Hat so that the competition on that account was scarcely so strong.

All the dairy cattle but Guernseys came from Alberta. This is the first year Guernseys have made their appearance on the circuit. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn., was entirely responsible for the exhibits in this breed. Holsteins and Jerseys were the most numerous and made the best classes. Ayrshires were practically a one herd exhibit, practically everything is going to Rowland Ness, De Winton.

In horses, Clydesdales made the strongest competition in quality and number of animals. A lot of new Alberta breeders showed men who have been building up a stud over many years and this was a most healthy indication, a thing to be strongly encouraged. Perhaps on this account some of the horses lacked the show finish that has characterized the most finished classes in other years.

Five studs represented the Percherons and a high class lot they were. Three represented Shires and one each Belgians and Suffolk-Punch.

The swine exhibit was an unusually good one with Berkshires outstanding in numbers. Competition was keen, and never has Edmonton had so good a display of hogs especially home pro-

duced stuff. It was certainly highly representative of the central Alberta country.

There was a good poultry show of 875 birds and the quality was said to be at least 25 per cent. better than in previous years. Edmonton is rapidly becoming a most important poultry centre.

The Principal Exhibitors

The principal exhibitors in the different breeds of livestock were as follows:

Clydesdale Horses—Allan, B. Gillies, Clover Bar; Thos. MacMillan, Okotoks; Ben Finlayson, Olds; Wm. Forsythe, Alliance; T. Rawlinson, Innisfail; A. L. Langman, Strome; W. W. Wilson, Veteran; D. Thorburn, De Winton; Thorburn & Riddell, De Winton; T. Nelson & Co., Three Hills; Geo. H. Cresswell, Edmonton; Wm. Lindsay, Strome; T. B. Alcock, Edmonton; Phillip Schultz.

Percherons—Geo. Lane & Co., Namaqua; Geo. Lane, Gordon Ironside & Fares Co., Pekisko; W. B. Thorne, Alderside; L. W. Marr, Millet, and J. C. Groat, Spruce Grove.

In Shires—T. E. Law, Streamstown; Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail and H. Marsden made the show. N. Bilsborrow, Leduc was the only Belgian exhibitor and G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton, had the only Suffolk-Punch.

Shorthorn cattle—Yule & Bowes, Carstairs; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Wm. Robinson, Vermillion; W. C. Short, Gwynne; Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar; J. Oliver, New Lunnon; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.

Herefords—Frank Collicut, Crossfield; W. M. Williams, Bawlf; Thos. Baird & Son, Red Willow; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; G. E. Fuller, Girvin, Sask.

Aberdeen-Angus—W. R. Stewart, Hastings Coulee; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

Holsteins—Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta.; Jos. Laycock, Okotoks; Duke of Sutherland, Hay Creek; C. Fell, Edmonton.

In Red Polls—J. H. Elliott, Irma and Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn., were the only exhibitors.

Jerseys—in this division J. Harper & Son, of Westlock, Alta.; S. Hyman, Busby; W. J. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan, and W. M. Allyn, Morinville, made the show. It was one of the best Jersey showings that Edmonton had witnessed, and at that entirely Albertan in character.

Championship Awards

Clydesdales, champion stallion and reserve—Ben Finlayson on "Edward Garnet" and "Monteith Splendor." Champion female—Geo. Cresswell on "Poppy," reserve, Thorburn & Riddell on "Nell of Aikton."

Percherons, champion stallion and reserve—Geo. Lane (Gordon Ironside & Fares) on "Marvel" and "Nelson." Champion mare and reserve—Geo. Lane (Gordon, Ironside & Fares) on "Nellie Bell" and "Melissa."

Shires, champion stallion and mare—T. E. Law, Streamstown on "Talford" and "Lawton Rose."

Shorthorns, senior champion bull—Yule & Bowes on "Banner Bearer." Junior champion—J. G. Barron on "Jubilee Star." Grand champion bull—"Jubilee Star."

Senior champion female—J. G. Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen;" reserve, J. G. Barron on "Gracie." Junior champion and reserve—Yule & Bowes on "Clipper Girl" and "Maid of Orange." Grand champion female—J. G. Barron on "Fairview Baroness Queen;" reserve, Yule & Bowes on "Clipper Girl."

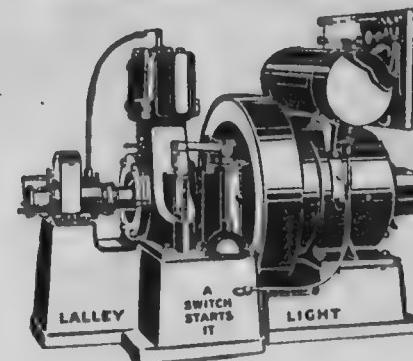
Herd—1, Yule & Bowes; 2, J. G. Barron. Junior herd—1, J. G. Barron; 2, Yule & Bowes; 3, W. M. Robinson.

Herefords, senior champion bull—G. E. Fuller on "Martin Fairfax." Junior champion—L. O. Clifford on "Lord Fairfax 5th." Grand champion bull—G. E. Fuller on "Martin Fairfax." Senior champion female—L. O. Clifford on "Miss Armour Fairfax;" reserve, J. A. Chapman on "Beau Fairy." Junior champion—G. E. Fuller on "Beauty Fairfax;" reserve, L. O. Clifford on "Florina Fairfax." Grand champion

Continued on Page 21

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Long for
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Cars - \$1.00



Above—a typical crowd gathered around a tractor at the headland, the Happy Farmer in this case
Below—two types of 10-20 and 20-35 Emerson Brantingham tractors at work.

Brandon Tractor Demonstration

Good Number of Entries—Very Variable Conditions—Companies Plowing

The second light plowing demonstration held in connection with the Brandon Fair on the three days, July 17, 18 and 19, was again one of the outstanding features of the exhibition. The tractor demonstration attracted more attention than any other section of the fair. The plowing field was situated further from the fair grounds than last year, and with the roads ankle deep in dust walking was almost out of the question and motoring was anything but a "joy ride." The dust was also very bad on the plowing field itself, as the land to be plowed was mostly of a light, sandy character and crumbled and blew badly as the furrows were turned. In spite of these conditions thousands of farmers and farm women witnessed the demonstration, following the operations with the keenest interest.

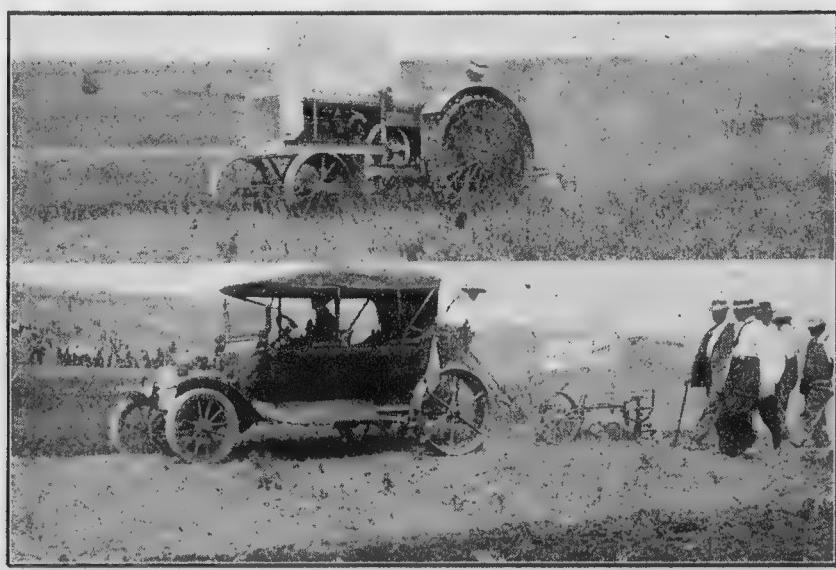
The precincts of both the fair grounds and the plowing field were jammed with automobiles—rarely has there been such a collection of cars brought together in Western Canada. The majority of the cars were owned by farmers who had driven in long distances, many over a hundred miles to attend the fair. The automobile exhibits on the fair grounds also were thronged with visitors all day long. The farmers' interest in automobiles seemed second only to their interest in the tractor demonstration.

Fifteen firms were represented in the demonstration, some of them using two outfits of different sizes, so that there were over 20 tractors actually engaged in plowing. The land to be plowed was divided into two parts by a fence and on the first day the smaller part, about one-third of the whole, was plowed. The size of each firm's allotment was determined by the number of plows in the outfit, while the positions on the field were drawn for.

Very Variable Conditions
Last year the field plowed was, except

at one corner, a level stretch. This year one of the most rolling pieces of land in the district was chosen. The furrows were not long—832 feet—but in this distance there were at least two good hills and in some parts three to be negotiated, as well as the intervening dips. The hills were so steep in places that they could only be negotiated on low speed, and in one or two cases stops were necessary. The land was stubble with a fairly strong growth of weeds and volunteer oats. The character of the soil varied every few yards owing to the rolling formation, so that light and medium sandy soils, clay and fairly heavy loam were experienced by each outfit. The amount of moisture in the top soil also varied greatly, the land being dry as dust on the tops of the ridges and fairly moist in the bottoms. As a result the plows would not scour well. After passing through the stiff, moist loam and clay the moistened plows caked in the dust-dry light soil, which did not offer sufficient resistance to scour the shares.

Nearly all the outfits were using kerosene for fuel, most of them using a little gasoline as a starter. The farmers took very careful stock of the features of each tractor, considering type, power, fuel, ease and economy of handling and character of work done. To those who were considering purchasing a tractor, and there appeared to be a great many, the demonstration offered an unequalled opportunity for an impartial inspection of actual performance. One outfit only did not complete the three days' plowing. The rest all plowed during the time specified, viz., two hours on the morning of each of the three days of the demonstration. No points were awarded or prizes given, as the demonstration was not intended to be anything in the nature of a contest. While all the outfits, most of them in charge of good mechanics, did reasonably good work,



Above—the Helder small tractor which did remarkably good work at Brandon. Below—a Ford car with traction wheels hauling a plow. A lady drove it and it created considerable interest during all the demonstration.

there were considerable differences apparent in depth and uniformity of the plowing. The engines which had apparently the greatest reserves of power were the ones which came out best from a rather exacting test. Most of the manufacturers exhibiting preferred rather to underload than overload. Those who did this made the best showing. As one manufacturer put it, "We have learned through a long experience that it is best to under-rate the horse power."

The different engines ranged in power from 8 to 35, and according to the rated power on the draw bar pulled from two to five plows, no more than five plows being permitted. It was noticeable that several firms which have hitherto only manufactured large sized tractors are now making a light tractor to meet the demand for the smaller machines.

Women Might Plow

A lot of popular interest centred around a Ford car pulling two plows. There were three such outfits on exhibition at the grounds, the Staude Mak-a-Tractor, the Wessax Tractord and the Smith Forma-Tractor. The first was the only one which took part in the official demonstration. It was operated by a young lady, Miss F. Bell, who stayed at the wheel during the full time of the demonstration, striking out her own lands and plowing the full allotted space as well as taking part with the other tractors in plowing the headlands at the finish. There was always a crowd watching Miss Bell's work, the novelty appealing strongly to the spectators. One farmer remarked that after seeing this demonstration he felt inclined to yield to his wife's persuasions and buy a car as she would then be able to do the plowing.

There was no caterpillar tractor in the demonstration, though the Bates Steel Mule, whose entry was received too late, was on the ground, and excited considerable interest.

The following outfits took part, being given in the order drawn on the field: Goold, Shapley & Muir, "Brantford" 15 h.p. pulling five plows; Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor Co., "Waterloo Boy" 12 h.p. pulling three "John Deere" plows; Minneapolis T. M. Co.; J. I. Case T. M. Co., two types, three and four-wheeled tractors, 10 h.p. engine, pulling three plows; L. H. C. Co., "Titan" 10-20, "Ogol" 20-35; Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd., 10 h.p. pulling three "Cockshutt" plows, 16 h.p. pulling five plows; J. D. Adshead, "Happy Farmer Tractor"; George White & Sons, "White All-work" Tractor, 12 h.p.; Huber Manufacturing Co., "Light Four" Tractor 12 h.p. pulling three "Cockshutt" plows; Western Canada Auto Tractor Co., "Staude Mak-a-Tractor" with "Ford" car pulling two "Cockshutt" plows; Emerson Brantingham Co., Two sizes 10-20 and 20-35; R. A. Lister Co., "Peoria" Tractor; Waterloo Manufacturing Co., two "Heider" Tractors, 9 h.p. pulling two "Rock Island" plows and 12 h.p. pulling three; Canadian Avery Co., 12 h.p. "Avery" pulling four plows; Advance Rumely Co.

Edmonton Exhibition a Success

Continued from Page 19

female—G. E. Fuller on "Beauty Fairfax"; reserve, L. O. Clifford on "Miss Armour Fairfax".

Herd—1, G. E. Fuller; 2, Frank Collicut; 3, L. O. Clifford; 4, J. A. Chapman. Junior Herd—1, L. O. Clifford; 2, Frank Collicut; 3, J. A. Chapman.

Aberdeen-Angus, senior champion bull—Jas. Bowman on "Beauty's Leroy"; reserve, J. D. McGregor on "Black Abbot Prince." Junior champion and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Black Cap McGregor" and "Quality Lad of Glencarnock." Grand champion—J. D. McGregor on "Black Cap McGregor"; reserve, Jas. Bowman on "Beauty's Leroy."

Junior champion female and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Pride of Glencarnock" and "Predista of Gwenmawr." Senior champion and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Majesty Queen" and "Glencarnock Rubicon." Grand champion and reserve—J. D. McGregor on "Pride of Glencarnock" and "Majesty Queen."

Herd—1, J. D. McGregor; 2, Jas. Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart.

Junior Herd—1, J. D. McGregor; 2, Jas. Bowman; 3, W. R. Stewart.

Holsteins, senior champion bull—1, Jos. Laycock on "Korndyke Posch Pontiac," reserve, Duke of Sutherland on "Principal De Kol." Junior champion—Jos. Laycock on "Bonnie Brae Carmen," reserve, Geo. Bevington on "Sir Modest Tensen." Grand champion bull and reserve—Jos. Laycock on "Korndyke Posch Pontiac" and "Bonnie Brae Carmen."

Senior champion female—Geo. Bevington on "Duchess of Springhill," reserve, Jos. Laycock on "Princess Holdaby De Kol." Junior champion—Duke of Sutherland on "Sutherland Abberkerk Polly," reserve, Jos. Laycock on "Bonnie Brae Tilly." Grand champion female—Geo. Bevington on "Duchess of Springhill," reserve, Duke of Sutherland on "Sutherland Abberkerk Polly."

Herd—1, Geo. Bevington; 2 and 4, Jos. Laycock; 3, Duke of Sutherland.

Junior herd—1, Geo. Bevington; 2 and 4, Jos. Laycock; 3, Duke of Sutherland. In Red Polls—Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn., won the senior, junior, and grand championships.

Sheep

Shropshires—Grand championship in rams and ewes—A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont., Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain and G. Oliver, New Lunnon won many good prizes.

Oxfords—P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain and G. R. Ball, West Salisbury, were the chief exhibitors, the first winning most of the best prizes.

Suffolks—James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel and W. R. Stewart, Halkirk, made the show, with the first two winning the best awards.

Hampshires—A. McEwen, Brantford, and Campbell & Ottewell, Edmonton made the Hampshire show with a couple of entries from Wm. Gilbert. McEwen won the best money.

Herbert Smith, Camrose, and McKirchoff Bros., Waseca, Sask., made the Leicester show with Smith getting all the top placings.

In Southdowns, W. J. Hoover of Bittern Lake; in Lincolns, O. H. Patrick, Calgary; and in Dorset Horns, G.R. Ball, West Salisbury were the only exhibitors.

Swine Awards

The swine exhibit was perhaps the feature of the show, strong competition predominating throughout. The following shows the prizes won by the chief exhibitors:

Berkshires—S. C. Swift, Viking—One championship, one reserve championship, 6 firsts, 2 seconds, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain—One championship, one reserve championship, 3 first, 5 seconds, 6 thirds. Allan Gillies, Clover Bar—1 first, 4 seconds, 6 thirds. L. V. Marr, Millet—2 firsts. J. S. Wilson—1 second.

Yorkshires—Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar—One championship, 2 reserve championships, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 7 thirds. G. R. Ball, West Salisbury—One championship, 6 firsts, 4 seconds. S. C. Swift, Viking—3 seconds, 2 thirds. J. J. Bell, Horse Hills—1 first, 1 second. Geo. Snell, Chauvin—1 second, several fourths. S. W. Candy, Edmonton—1 third prize.

Duroc Jerseys—J. W. Bailey & Sons, Wetaskiwin—1 championship, 1 reserve championship, 7 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds. O. C. Miller, Strathmore—1 championship, 1 reserve championship, 3 firsts, 5 seconds and 4 third prizes.

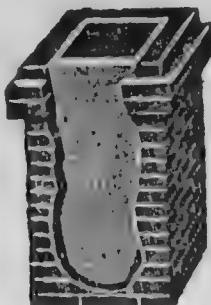
J. J. Bell, Horse Hills—2 third prizes. M. J. Howes, Millet—1 first prize. D. W. Hayes—1 second prize.

Poland Chinas—E. Polehampton, Clover Bar—2 championships, 4 firsts, 2 seconds. R. P. Roop, Millet—1 reserve championship, 3 firsts, 7 seconds, 3 thirds. J. J. Bell, Horse Hills—5 firsts, 4 seconds, 1 third. S. C. Swift, Viking—1 third.

Hampshires—W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake—1 championship, 1 reserve championship, 8 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar—1 championship, 2 firsts, 5 seconds, 3 thirds.

J. A. Jackson, Leduc—1 reserve championship, 2 firsts, 3 seconds, 4 thirds. Tamworths—Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, was the only exhibitor and won all the awards.

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Luther Burbank, the world's plant-breeding wizard has announced perfection of a "super" wheat. He says its yield is five times the average production throughout United States and Canada today. It is the product of 10 years extensive experiments and has been carefully tested, he says, in competition with 68 of the world's best wheats and excels any in productivity. Burbank said, "I have perfected and have ready for market the most productive wheat ever evolved by man. The average yield will run around 50 to 70 bushels per acre. It is hardy, beardless, smooth and will grow anywhere in the temperate zone. Were it universally planted the same acreage today under cultivation would yield many times as much wheat."

The Irish convention for the settlement of Irish troubles is sitting in Dublin. The Sinn Feiners and O'Brienites (the Ultra-Radical wing of the Nationalist Irish Party) completely ignore it. Sir Horace Plunkett, the father of Irish Co-operation has been chosen as chairman.

The Compulsory Military Service Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on July 23. The attendance was not as large as on the passing of the second reading and the majority was 58, i.e., 102 to 44.

Liberals who supported the third reading were: Messrs. Graham, Pardee, Guthrie, Carvell, A. K. McLean, Turiff, Charlton, Knowles, Nesbitt, McCraig, McCraney, Levi Thompson, Champagne, Buchanan, Ross, MacMillan, Neely, Cruise, Douglass, White (Victoria), MacNutt and Dr. Michael Clark, 22 in all, which was four fewer than on the second reading.

The Nationalists who voted against the bill were: Messrs. Patenaude, Bellemere, Girard and Barrett. Mr. Achim, who also voted against the bill, has sat on the Liberal side since the second reading.

The Bill has now gone to the Senate where it will take some time for discussion.

Large deposits of Manganese Dioxide have been discovered in the Cypress Hills in South-Eastern Alberta. Eight hundred thousand tons worth \$54,000,000 are said to have been blocked out with post hole augers in the last few months and is being sold to the British War Office at \$68.00 per ton. The Manganese lies on top of the ground and is largely controlled now by private interests. This is an important element in toughening iron and most valuable for munition making. The Germans have secured much of their supply in Lens, the place recently captured by the Canadians.

Rupert's Land Ladies' College

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CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.

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Fall Term 4th of September.

Write for new Catalog.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.



**-no floor draft
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You are assured of these by a "HECLA." Think of what it means to the housewife to have her house heated with a

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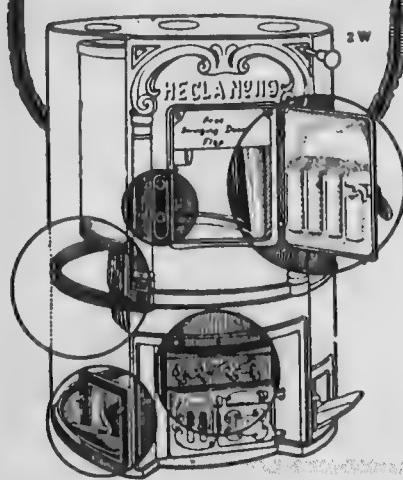
They are big items towards the comfort and health of the family—especially the kiddies. The picture below shows some of the "HECLA" exclusive features—the patented fused joints, the steel ribbed fire pots—the convenient and scientifically correct water pan—the individual grate bars—the air jets in the door which turns the gas into heat—the easy method of attaching water heating coils—and there are several other features not shown.

A furnace is something you buy to last for years. It's well to take time to buy right in the first place. A "HECLA" heated house brings coal bill satisfaction.

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Farm Women's Clubs

SPEAKERS FOR PICNICS

Central has made special plans for an active campaign to arouse associations to working activity and to organize in new districts. Members of neighboring Locals are asked to meet together when their director is invited to speak at one of their meetings.

It is impossible for a director to visit every association in his or her district, but if Locals co-operate in their picnics, concerts or social evenings when inviting their district director, he or she is greatly helped in their district work.

We are particularly desirous that our women's sections should endeavor to obtain their Grain Grower Director, and if at all possible their Women Grain Grower Director for their summer social entertainment. Central will be glad to supply the name and address if you do not know it.

If a women's section does not care to invite a special speaker to a busy picnic, a social evening might be arranged, with the address the main feature of the evening. The main point is to recognize the fact that there is a director in your district and that he or she is especially qualified to arouse enthusiasm in the work.

ERMA STOCKING.

GETTING RED CROSS PAMPHLETS

The Silver Creek Women Grain Growers have sent to Red Cross headquarters, New Armour Block, Regina, for Red Cross pamphlets for each of their members. They are deeply interested in helping that society, and the members felt that they might feel more closely in touch with the society's needs if each possessed a booklet of war needs.

The members are still doing sewing and knitting as they have for some months. Their membership has now reached the very good number of 20. Mrs. Kraft, their secretary, writes that the members also wish Year Books to help them in making the work as much of a success as possible.

E. A. S.

SURPRISES FROM DILKE

Dear Miss Stocking:—I have several reports in one of the work of the Dilke Women Grain Growers this time.

I beg to report of the splendid success we had on Grain Growers' Sunday. A service was arranged in the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Mr. Reekie came all the way from Regina to preside. The church was packed to overflowing.

On the Saturday week previous we had a home made cookery sale in one of the stores, the proceeds to go for flowers to decorate the church for Grain Growers' Sunday. The church was beautifully decorated with the most lovely flowers from Regina. There were carnations and ferns in glass holders and every lady was presented with a flower on leaving the building after the service. You ought to have seen the surprised and pleased faces.

I have another surprise for you. Mrs. Meyer, the co-convener of our fair board, invited the home-makers and grain growers to a joint social meeting at her lovely home. We spent a delightful afternoon. There was music and readings and a pleasing lunch was served at the close. The grounds looked very gay with autos, several of our members having learned to drive their cars.

At our meeting on the ninth we had a good speaker from the Home-makers' Club, Dilke. Miss Brooke gave an outline of a war saving scheme of hers, also a unique way of getting a nursing home in operation. Everyone enjoyed Miss Brooke's breezy talk.

I am enclosing a copy of our list of prizes for our fair. We are getting a lady and gentleman judge from Saskatoon University. We are charging an entrance fee of 25 cents for competitors for prizes. We shall have all kinds of sports and booths. You will be interested in knowing that we have 40 members now.

**ELIZABETH OSBOURNE,
Sec. Dilke W.S.G.G.A.**

It is a pleasure to print the report from this splendid busy society. Good luck to Dilke in their progressive work.

SOLDIERS' WIVES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HELP

Acme U.F.W. send the following timely resolution:

"Whereas, the government in times past have aided and encouraged the soldiers to assist farmers when they were short-handed for help, and this without deducting from their pay as soldiers; and whereas, farmers' wives are frequently quite as much in need of help as the farmer; Resolved that soldiers' wives should be encouraged to help in the work in the country and that without losing any of their patriotic money.

The present system of paying patriotic money only to those who are not earning in some other capacity looks like penalizing work."

OVER \$600 RAISED AT BAZAAR

Mrs. James, Ponoka, writes:—"A meeting of the Maple U.F.W.A. No. 52 was held on May 3, at the home of Mrs. H. H. Jones, but owing to very disagreeable weather only seven members were present.

We received the study outlines from Miss Montgomery and will take up some line of study at our next meetings. We are holding U.F.A. Sunday and hope it will prove a successful day.

Our Local had a booth at a Red Cross bazaar held on May 18 in Ponoka. Proceeds from the booth were \$48.35. There would have been more raised only for so much rain previous to the 18th. The roads were so bad a great many from here who were donating articles were unable to attend. Proceeds from the whole bazaar were between \$600 and \$700, which was splendid considering the weather.

We have also done a great deal of Red Cross sewing."

A VERY GOOD GIRLS' CLUB

Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, Whitla, Alta., sends the following:

During the past quarter our club has held five very successful meetings and one special. Average attendance, five.

The most important thing we have done was to organize a girls' club. I believe they have now between 15 and 20 members. Mrs. Mabelle Fuller is senior member. They do Red Cross work and have purchased a set of tennis for their own amusement. I believe they meet the second and fourth Saturday of the month. They no doubt will give a full report of their doings at an early date. We are arranging for a sale of ice cream the second Saturday of each month during the summer, proceeds to go to the different necessary funds. Our members number 20.

We have prepared a very attractive program for the next six months and we feel it is going to be a great help in our meetings. So far the papers have been good. On July 21 we are to have the pleasure of entertaining the Seven Persons Club and are preparing a special program. The secretary has ordered price lists of fruit from the growers in B.C. to be sent to our members.

Our treasury shows \$114.45, being the bulk amount of three funds, viz., cemetery, rest room and general. We are fencing our cemetery with cement corner and gate posts and rabbit proof woven wire. We hope to set out trees and shrubs as soon as the plots can be prepared.

It is with great regret that we hear of the departure of Miss Beynon from The Guide staff. Her help in our problems has been invaluable. We will greatly miss her at our annual convention, of which she has been a part ever since its organization and we feel she is a personal friend. We wish her success and happiness in her new field. With best wishes for success.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wienke, Stony Mountain, Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughton, Piche, Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.



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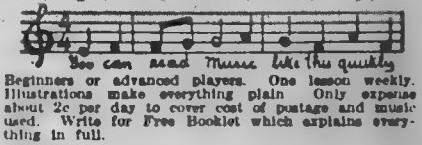
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Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as indicated by Department of Labor to be five cents per pound, untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company, Limited, has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the

Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a government official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the government official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Livestock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep). This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on Meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35 cents and the net profit upon each sale was $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was \$40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after de-

ducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of \$13,385,000, of which \$3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the company expended \$750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting The Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value.

This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure

a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming

freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report

(Continued on Next Page)

as if the outgoing product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Eggs reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple book-keeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report.

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage Bacon. The term "cold storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represents the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some Companies interpret cold storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interest directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigation committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false. One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the livestock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a Company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth, adversely affect the livestock industry of this country, which is

(Continued from Preceding Page)

must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, etc. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were \$1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or \$2,836,000. This 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurances, cables and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9 cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different Companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted, the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon, or, in another instance enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin," it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompleteness in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager.

TORONTO, JULY 17th, 1917

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

I have great fun over the last contest and I hope you have all enjoyed reading about the funny, shocking and exciting things that happened in the various dark, mysterious garden plots of our members.

One little reader has suggested that your next letters have to do with your favorite sport, but I am afraid that would make rather a monotonous subject. It doesn't seem to leave any room for the imagination, and that is the quality we want most of all to cultivate in our young people. It is something that adds brightness and cheer to the dullest life. Often our readers have seen the point but have been afraid to let themselves go, like the little person who wrote to say she would have written for the contest we had a year ago called "The Wrong Track" if she had been quite sure whether I meant taking the wrong road or going wrong in character. Bless her little heart, I meant any kind of a wrong track she was clever enough to imagine.

But since the boys do not seem to shine at this sort of topic, we'll take another kind next time. It is "My Happiest Day."

As usual three story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received, and all the new writers who remember to send self-addressed and stamped envelopes with their stories will be given the club's pretty maple leaf pin.

Stories must be written in pen and ink, on only one side of the paper, and must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and they must be mailed so as to reach The Guide office not later than August 1.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

It was a lovely summer evening and the moon was full. There seemed to be a queer commotion in the garden and as Eva awoke she heard it. She quietly went to the garden gate and opened it. There were sounds of music and dancing inside. Eva advanced further. She hadn't gone many steps when a voice asked: "Would you like to dance?" Eva looked around but saw nothing. Presently the same voice said: "I am a fairy and my name is Sparkle. Our queen's name is Diamond." Eva looked down and saw at her feet a fairy only four inches high. Eva told Sparkle about herself and said she'd love to dance. "Come on then," said Sparkle. She led Eva to a certain part of the garden until she came to a door. She touched Eva with her wand and Eva became as small as Sparkle. She opened the door and went down the wide hall. Sparkle at once led Eva to the queen. The queen greeted Eva kindly and said she hoped she would enjoy the evening. She was soon dancing and having a lovely time.

When supper was over there was some more dancing and after that they parted for the night.

Before leaving Eva went and bid her majesty good night and thanked her for the lovely evening she had. Sparkle touched Eva again with her wand and she was her natural size again. As she was going upstairs she fell and awoke, finding herself fallen out of bed and mother calling to her to waken up.

ANNA HOEHN.
Canora, Sask. Age 12.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

Last night, just as Susie and Alice Grant had gone from the garden to the house to get ready for bed their mother asked them how their garden was growing. They told her that none of the seeds were up yet, and they went off to bed feeling very sad.

The sand man came and put some of

his gold sand into their eyes, which sent them to the land of dreams.

After this he got his fairies to get some of their plants and put in the places where the girls' seeds had been because they had been having such bad luck with their garden. The fairies went back to the palace and got the plants to put in the girls' garden where the seeds had been planted. They didn't have any trouble in finding where the onions and carrots and other things were because the girls had marked all of them with sticks with the name of each thing on.

Every morning the girls had been used to go down to see their garden before breakfast, but when they got up this morning they thought it of no use because the seeds wouldn't be up yet.

While they were eating their breakfast their father said: "You'll soon be having green onions to eat, won't you?" Alice and Susie both looked at him as if they thought he were fooling, but he asked them if they had been down to see their garden before breakfast. "No, daddy," said Alice, we thought it would be of no use, for the seeds would not be up.

"Well," said their father, "when we have finished our breakfast we'll go down and see it." After breakfast Daddy and the girls went down to the garden. The girls were so surprised when they saw the plants they could hardly keep still. "Just to think," said Susie, "all our seeds are up."

It wasn't very long before they were back to the house again telling mother what had happened last night to the garden.

ADA M. DAVIS.
Spy Hill, Sask. Age 14.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

Tom had swung the garden gate into place, and as he walked toward the house the moon was just coming up from behind the dark hills in the far east.

Out of the woods came the Cotton-tail family, going very slowly so as to make as little noise as possible for fear someone would hear them.

They went in through the wires and into a beautiful patch of cabbage. Here they ate a good supper, and as Mr. and Mrs. Cotton-tail started for home they told Jack and Bob to come home also. In spite of their parents' bidding they stayed behind with much whispering and laughing. Then when their father and mother were not looking they turned and scampered off to the other side of the garden where the carrots grew.

Now the Cotton-tail family had an enemy, which was the old red fox, who lived behind the hill. And tonight he had come down to the far end of the carrot row, waiting for the rabbit boys to come along, for he was very hungry just then. Very soon his wish was granted for who should come down the garden but the rabbits themselves. Unobserved he quickly, and very slyly, slipped through bushes and shrubbery till he was behind them.

After satisfying their hunger the Rabbit boys, Jack and Bob, sat down for a rest before starting home. All of a sudden they were startled by a noise behind them and looking around saw Mr. Red Fox coming down the path. They ran into a small box that was in the carrots. Mr. Fox came up growling and whining but could not get in, for after the rabbits had gone in the box had closed after them. They were very glad it had done so, for Mr. Fox could not get in but sat there till nearly dawn, then ran back to his house as hungry as ever.

Next morning Tom came down to look in his trap for a rabbit and when he found two he was very much surprised. He took them to the house, made a box for them and kept them for pets.

JOSEPHINE DAVIS.
Bavelaw, Sask. Age 15.

Bacon and Eggs
that good old dish
that most everybody
likes.....
becomes more popular than
ever when

"SWEET CLOVER"
BRAND
BACON

is used. Those crisp, golden bacon strips are so superior in flavor and quality to ordinary bacon that you simply can't resist calling for a second helping.

"Sweet Clover" Products are for sale by all Good Dealers

Gordon Ironside & Fares Co. Limited Winnipeg Man. 32

EGGS, BUTTER and LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS (any size)	16c
OLD DUCKS	19c
YOUNG DUCKS	12c
TURKEYS, In good condition	18c
GEESE	13c
OLD ROOSTERS	12c
BROILERS	20c and up

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
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MENTION THE GUIDE

BOYS AND GIRLS!

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THE GUIDE JUNIOR

A little paper printed for you.

There are stories about Boys and Girls with pictures. There's a funny page, too.

It will be sent post free—write to-day for your copy. Use this coupon—

1917.
Editor, The Guide Junior, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me a copy of The Guide Junior, post free.
Name _____
Post Office _____
Age _____

TURN DOWN PEACE RESOLUTION

London, July 26.—The house of commons, after employing the whole evening session in discussion of a peace resolution moved by Jas. Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member, defeated it by a vote of 148 to 19.

A group of pacifists instituted the peace debate in the house of commons this afternoon by introducing a resolution declaring that the German Reichstag resolution favoring peace by an understanding expressed the principles for which Great Britain stood throughout and calling on the government, in conjunction with the allies, to re-state their peace terms accordingly.

Further, the resolution declared the allies should accept the Russian proposal that the forthcoming allied conference on the war aims should comprise representatives of the people, and not solely spokesmen of the governments.

Philip Snowden, Socialist, said the debate disclosed that the British government, more than any other belligerent, was standing in the way of an early settlement. He protested against more blood being shed to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The smallness of the numbers in the house when division was taken is an indication of the little interest shown by parliament in any hope of a useful peace movement at the present juncture, and the conviction was voiced in an important statement by Herbert H. Asquith, the former premier, that nothing was to be hoped from the present temper of the German Reichstag and people.

The council of the municipality of Westbourne, Man., at a meeting on July 26 approved fully of the project of the farmers of the village of Langruth and vicinity to establish a rural credit society. The organization is intended for the purpose of guaranteeing to the banks the account of grain growers so that the operations of the latter can be extended. The society is organized under the short term rural credit measure passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature.

The council passed a by-law providing that the municipality will take stock in the society to the extent of \$2,500. The legislature will also take \$2,500 stock in the society, which will make \$10,000 in all, the sum of \$5,000 having already been subscribed by the farmers of the district.

The worst explosion in the history of the Cape Breton coalfields occurred at 7.30 o'clock, July 25. Sixty-two were reported killed, including 30 native miners, 22 Newfoundlanders and 10 foreigners. It is thought the death list will run close to 80 as well as many injuries.

A serious fire, which completely destroyed the grand stand, machinery building and a number of other buildings occurred on July 25 at Regina Fair. Through the work of the military and the police no casualties occurred. The fair proceeded. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Unless some change is made in the Dominion Elections act the women of Manitoba will have a vote in the forthcoming general election. Under this the county court judges, whose duty it is to prepare the federal lists, are instructed to take the provincial lists and rearrange the names in federal constituencies. As the names of Manitoba women appear on the provincial lists they should accordingly be included among those eligible to vote in the federal elections.

The most revolutionary scenes of the war have occurred in Russia within the past week. Capital punishment has again been put in force. A blood-and-iron policy is being adopted and enforced in so far as possible. A division of rebellious troops are said to have been shot to pieces with their own guns. Kerensky is said to be in the position of a complete dictator now.

A large number of American railroads have leased great areas of their lands to cattlemen or farmers at a very nominal rental or in some cases offered them free of charge to help out food production.



Mason & Risch Pianos

"From Factory to Home"
Twenty Branch Stores

Make Yours a "Home, Sweet Home"

The home without a piano is like the home with a vacant chair—there is something drear and lonely about it.

Bring into your home the joy and comfort of a

Mason & Risch made Piano or Player-Piano

It will prove the wisest investment you ever made. Mason & Risch Pianos assure you the utmost in Piano durability and satisfaction; the satisfaction of knowing that you have purchased the best at the least possible cost.

Mason & Risch Pianos cost less than inferior instruments because they are made by one of the oldest and largest concerns of the kind in Canada, and are sold direct From Factory to Home without Middlemen's Profits.

Write our nearest branch store for CATALOG and details of our EASY PAYMENT PLAN, also for description and prices of used Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs.

Mason & Risch Limited

"The Home of The Victrola"
300 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Man.
Other branches at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge and Edmonton

TO EXCHANGE WAR PRISONERS

London, July 27.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—In the house of commons today J. F. Pope announced the terms of the Anglo-German agreement regarding prisoners of war, which has been ratified by both governments. The agreement is as follows:

"First—All existing agreements for direct repatriation shall be resumed.

"Second—The qualifications on medical grounds, both for repatriation and internment in a neutral country of combatant prisoners, shall be more lenient, and shall be based for the time being on the arrangements already in force between France and Germany.

"Third—The more severely wounded and seriously ill in Switzerland shall be sent back to their own countries, in order to make room for others who may now be qualified.

"Fourth—In addition to the last named and such others as Switzerland may be able to accommodate, there shall be selected for internment in Holland 7,500 sick or wounded combatant prisoners of all ranks. That means the total for both countries and not for each country.

"Fifth—All officers and non-commissioned officers whether in health or not, who have been in captivity for 18 months or more shall be eligible for internment in a neutral country and shall be so interned as far as accommodation can be provided. Preference shall be according to length of captivity. The Dutch government will provide places for 6,500 of this class.

"Sixth—The Dutch government will

further provide for 2,000 civilian prisoners, invalids being given the preference.

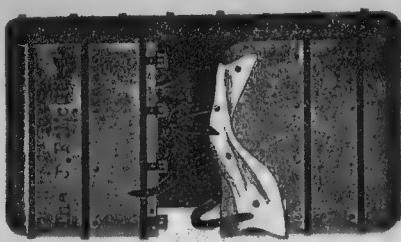
"Seventh—If the number of combatant prisoners eligible for internment whether on grounds of health or time, exceeds the accommodation, a division shall be made between British and German prisoners of each class in proportion to the eligible men of the two nationalities. As in the case of civilians it would give Germany seven or eight to one British, it has been agreed that internment should proceed on the basis of proportion.

"Eighth—Punishment for attempts to escape, in both countries, is to be reduced to 14 days' special confinement for a simple offence, or two months for an aggravated offence. All combatant prisoners now undergoing punishment for such offences shall be restored to ordinary captivity at the latest by August 1.

"Ninth—All reprisals against individuals shall be immediately cancelled and any future reprisals shall only occur after four weeks' notice, while the execution of all sentences for offences committed by combatants and civilians between the date of capture and August 1 shall stand over until the conclusion of peace."

Mr. Hope added that the government was considering the offer of Denmark to intern a certain number of prisoners at Copenhagen.

Three men were killed in the C.P.R. Yards, Winnipeg, July 23, by a runaway yard engine.



We Have the Goods

For Immediate Delivery

Binder Canvases, each	\$5.00
B. Canvas Slats, each	.05
Mower sections, with rivets (per box of 25)	1.10
Binder sections, with rivets (per box of 25)	1.10
Guard plates, with rivets (per box of 25)	.90
Mower Knives, each	2.00
Binder Knives, each	2.40
Link Chain Belting, price per 100 links	.90
Binder Reel Fans, each	.17
Binder Reel Arms, each	.12
Mower and Binder Pitmans	.40
Pitman Boxes, each	.45
Mower and Binder Guards	.21

PLOW SHARES

12 inch	\$2.45
13-14 inch	2.70
15-16 inch	2.90
18 inch	3.10

Drop us a card and we will mail you a complete price list.

The John F. McGee Co.
74 Henry Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

BRANDON SUMMER EXHIBITION

Brandon staged a great exhibition this year, in many respects the best it has ever had. Livestock was the predominant feature. Manitoba is fast becoming a great foundation breeding province by virtue of an early start and the consistent well-defined aims of a number of good livestock men. Properly organized there is no reason why many of these breeders should not considerably strengthen their market and many new men get into the habit of producing only the best. But while Manitoba has been making fast progress the Brandon district especially has managed to always maintain itself as the leading centre of livestock in this province. And apparently it always will be so.

A considerable sprinkling of new breeders was on hand this year and there were fewer Eastern or American entries. The competition was keen, the quality high and the numbers large. Brandon almost always stages a strong horse show. This year the entries showed a decrease in every breed but the quality was high. There were 194 Clydesdale entries, 10 fewer than last year, and this breed made the greater part of the horse show. There were 26 Percheron entries. Cattle entries increased 16 to 485 this year. Short-horns decreased 74, Herefords increased 75, Angus decreased 67. The quality was as high as ever. Dairy entries were greatly increased, especially Holsteins and Ayrshires.

Sheep and swine made distinctly greater shows than in previous years. This seems to be true of practically all the big Western shows so far this year. These two divisions have been predominant and they indicate the growing interest in these two features of our livestock work. All the important breeds of sheep were represented with an increase of about 75 per cent. in

numbers. The swine show had all others at Brandon beaten with the most intense competition ever known there.

The College Exhibit

The agricultural college staged one of the most interesting exhibits at the show, such an one as is rarely put up at any show by any institution. One section showed how to make more attractive the farm home. A miniature home surrounded by trees, lawns, garden, etc., made a demonstration in home-making that attracted constant attention. Methods of destroying gophers and eradicating weeds made a prominent part of the exhibit.

The dairy division emphasized the improvement in quality and quantity of Manitoba dairy produce. It was shown that since 1912 the increase in value of creamery butter marketed in Manitoba was 250 per cent., or \$2,058,109 in 1916, as contrasted with \$820,718 in 1912. The actual output in pounds was 2,936,188 in 1912 and 6,574,510 in 1916. The cheese output had increased during the same period about 210 per cent. The basis of securing a better quality product was in more universal practice in the province, of buying cream by the creameries on grade, the pasteurizing of it and the selling of butter on grade.

The home department for women was specially interesting. A dressmaking exhibit and home machinery conveniences showed the busy housewife how some of her burdens could be lightened.

In the livestock stables the college had an exhibit of eight Ayrshires and nine Holstein cattle; five head of Poland China, eight Yorkshire and three Berkshire swine. It was a highly creditable display under the supervision of G. W. Wood, of the animal husbandry department. The college stock was allowed to compete in the various classes against private herds and won many splendid prizes.

The exhibit by the provincial board of health was remarkable for its educational extensiveness and influence. The important health impairing factors were shown by photographs and by placards. It was a display with which a large number of visitors very profitably spent two or three hours, uncovering a vast fund of information pertaining to better hygiene for their children and themselves, and the public at large.

The championship awards in the various breeds of livestock will be given in next issue. The tractor demonstration is covered on another page of this issue.

SHORT ON CONTRACT WHEAT

Minneapolis, July 27.—An unprecedented condition obtains in the Minneapolis market. There is not a bushel of contract grade wheat in store in any public elevator. A week ago there was 6,000 bushels of No. 1 northern and 30,000 No. 2 northern; but the latter has been shipped out and the No. 1 put into a private bin. Therefore it is impossible for any wheat to be delivered on July contracts.

NO EXPORTS EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE

Winnipeg, July 28.—In order that the ultimate destination of grain shipped from Canada may be traced, the grain supervisors have decided that in future, until further notice, no shipments shall be made to the United States without their sanction.

Yesterday afternoon the chairman and secretary of the supervision board promulgated the following order in connection with the matter:

"It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, in conformity with section 4 of the order-in-council constituting the board, that so far as the balance of the present crop is concerned, and until further notice, the sale and shipment of Canadian wheat, without the consent of the board, to parties in the United States must cease; and it will be held to be a violation of the orders of the board if any party or parties export Canadian wheat of the present crop to the United States without having requested and received the consent of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada thereto.

(Sgd.) "ROBERT MAGILL,

"Chairman.

"A. R. MACDONALD,

"Secretary."

WIRE CUTS AND WOUNDS

First aid is most important.

Quick healing leaves smaller scars.

Don't use dust or lime to stop bleeding.

Bleeding that can be stopped with powders will soon stop itself anyhow.

Frequent washing irritates wounds, prevents prompt healing and may cause proud flesh.

Small concealed stab wounds such as those from nails are the most likely to cause death. Find them and keep them clean and well disinfected.

Swab out deep cuts with pure tincture of iodin as soon as it can be secured and they will take care of themselves then if the normal pus discharge is removed.

A long continued discharge from a wound indicates an abscess pocket, a bone injury, or the presence of a snag or something else that should not be in the wound. Call a veterinarian.

As soon as bleeding has been stopped, wash the wound with a pint of warm water to which two teaspoonfuls of creolin, lysol, carbolic acid or some similar disinfectant has been added.

A wound should be healed in about three weeks. If it is doing well the swelling will gradually go down and the discharge will be odorless, thin and bloody at first, and thicker and whiter later.

Antitoxin will prevent lock jaw after nail or other puncture wounds. If not so prevented, very few of the lock jaw cases ever recover. The hard crust lime forms over the surface of a wound favors lock jaw by shutting out the air.

Bleeding from a leg can always be stopped by tying a small rope loosely about the wound, then twisting it with a stick or small rod. Tighten till bleeding stops. Apply bandages and remove the cord if possible. If bandages cannot be applied, prevent serious bleeding by pressing the fingers against the cut blood vessels until a veterinarian can be called.—L. S. Backus, Missouri College of Agriculture.

On July 21, thirteen aliens from Transcona came before the magistrate in Winnipeg charged with disturbing the peace by interfering with the men working on the new government elevator. They were sentenced to two months in jail at hard labor and \$50 and costs or one month additional in jail.

Plenty of shade should be provided for growing chicks. When allowed to range in an orchard or corn field they will not only find ample shade and green feed but will benefit the trees or corn by destroying bugs and worms.

Strawberries and cherries planted on pantry shelves now will yield a harvest of cheer when the snowflakes whirl again.

Two-thirds of the population of Denmark are engaged in agricultural production or in handling agricultural products.

The Farmer's Handy Grain Elevator

The best of them all. Every farmer should have one. It is important that you have the right equipment to handle your crop.

This elevator can be operated with a 3 or 5 h.p. engine.

Write today for full information
Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd.

Dept. A. WINNIPEG

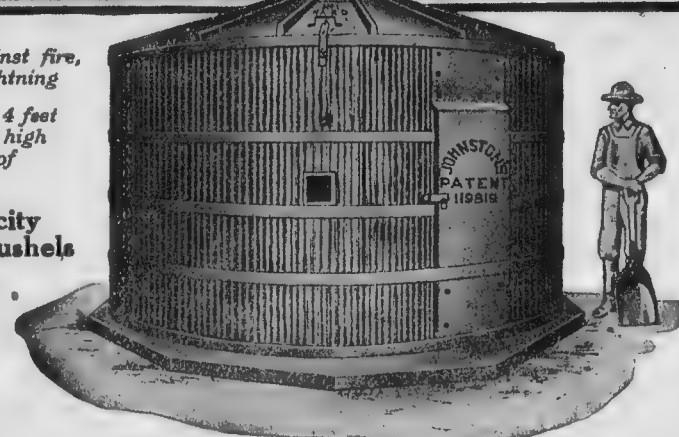
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Safety for the Golden Grain

Proof against fire,
vermin, lightning

Diameter 14 feet
Wall 8 feet high
Rise of roof
3 1/2 feet

Capacity
1050 Bushels



Johnston's Granary

(Patented in Canada and United States)

Weather Proof and Vermin Proof
Ready to Erect.

Tight at Every Point.

The best granary on the market. Send for full information and read what agents have to say about it and the large quantities they have sold.

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO.
Of Manitoba, Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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The Metal
Shingle
and Siding
Co., Limited,
Winnipeg.

Write me fully about
Granary.



The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 30, 1917)

Prices for wheat in the Winnipeg market show very little change from a week ago. October futures are one-half cent higher and cash wheat is one cent lower. On August first the maximum price of \$2.40 for 1 Nor. in store at Fort William or Port Arthur goes into effect. No doubt holders will sell freely now that a maximum price is established and there can be nothing gained by holding. The Board of Supervisors has announced also that no sales or shipments of wheat to parties in the United States will be permitted without their sanction first being secured.

The oats market has furnished the chief interest and has shown much activity and trading. The rain which fell over a large area during a couple of days had a temporarily bearish effect, from which prices recovered on bullish news from other parts where hot dry weather has prevailed. As compared with a week ago, July oats are unchanged, and October futures 1 cent higher. Flax prices have advanced sharply and a fair volume of trade in the new crop futures seem to indicate sales against the growing crops.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat—			
July 24	229		1, \$2.71; 2, \$2.80; part, \$2.40; 1, \$2.70; 2, \$2.72;
July 25	220		3, \$2.49.
July 26	224		Sample Grade—2, \$2.20; 1, \$1.85; 2, \$1.95;
July 27	228		1, \$2.10; 1, \$1.80; 1, \$2.65; 1, \$2.25; 1, \$2.55.
July 28	230		No Grade—1, \$2.30.
July 29	240		OATS—Mill screenings, 1, 55¢; No. 3 white, part, 70¢; part, 70¢; sample, 1, 74¢; standard white, part, 77¢; mixed grade, 1, 73¢; No. 2 white, part, 75¢; standard grade, 1, 75¢; standard white, 2, 78¢; No. 4 white, part, 73¢.
Week ago	233		RYE—No. 2, 5 parts, \$2.00; no grade, part, \$1.65.
Year ago	122	121	BARLEY—No. 6, part, \$1.37; No. 5, part, \$1.39; No. 5, 1, \$1.40; No. 6, part, \$1.35; No. 5, part, \$1.32; No. 6, part, \$1.33; No. 5, part, \$1.28; sample, 1, \$1.29; 3 parts \$1.40; 2 parts, \$1.35; 1, \$1.40; part, \$1.30; 1, \$1.35; part, \$1.38; 1, \$1.20; 1, \$1.32; 37 sacks, \$1.25.
Oats—			FLAX—No. 1, part, \$3.30; 20 sacks, \$3.20; 28 sacks, \$2.90; 2 sacks, \$3.00; 2 parts, 1, \$3.18; part, \$3.20.
July 24	79	67	
July 25	78	66	
July 26	79	68	
July 27	79	68	
July 28	79	69	
July 29	78	69	
Week ago	79	68	
Year ago	43		
Flax—			
July 24	295	295	
July 25	294	297	
July 26	309	308	
July 27	315	315	
July 28	331	330	
July 29	331	328	
Week ago	295	297	
Year ago	186	186	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 27)

WHEAT		CASH SALES	
No. 1 Hard	\$2.95		
No. 1 Northern	\$2.90		
No. 2 Northern	\$2.85		
No. 3—\$2.80; 4, \$2.80; 1, \$2.83; 1, \$2.75; 4,			
\$2.85; 1, \$1.74; part, \$2.75; 1, \$2.82.			
No. 4—2, \$2.55; 3, \$2.40; part, \$2.50; part,			
\$2.75; 3, \$2.65; part, \$2.65; part, \$2.70; 1, \$2.35;			

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg July 30	Toronto July 26	Calgary July 28	Chicago July 26	St. Paul July 26
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	8.50-9.00	11.00-11.50	8.25-8.50	13.50-14.05	11.00-12.50
Best butcher steers	9.50-11.00	9.50-11.00	7.25-7.75	11.00-13.50	9.00-11.00
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-8.50	8.50-9.50	8.50-9.00	9.00-11.00	8.50-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.00-7.50	8.00-8.40	8.00-8.35	6.75-7.25	9.75-11.75
Medium to good cows	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.75	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.75	8.50-9.75
Common cows	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	6.75-7.00	5.00-6.50	6.75-8.50
Canners	3.75-5.00	3.50-4.25	5.00-5.75	4.00-5.00	5.25-6.50
Good to choice heifers	7.50-8.50	6.50-7.00	8.50-10.00	7.00-7.50	10.00-13.00
Fair to good heifers	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.50	8.50-9.50	6.25-7.00	6.75-10.00
Best oxen	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.40	7.00-8.50	5.00-6.00	7.00-9.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00-7.00	5.25-5.55	8.00-9.00	5.00-6.25	9.50-11.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	7.00-8.00	4.50-5.00	6.50-7.00
Fair to good feeder steers	6.00-7.00	5.75-6.25	8.50-9.25	6.50-7.00	7.50-9.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.25	7.00-8.25	6.50-7.00	8.00-8.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$120	\$95-\$100	.....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$80	\$70-\$75	.....
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$15.00	\$11.25	15.75-15.90	\$14.75	14.50-15.25
Light hogs	12.00-13.50	11.00-11.25	.....	13.75-14.25	12.75-13.25
Heavy sows	10.00-11.00	8.00	.....	.....	8.00-8.25
Stags	8.00-10.00	6.00-8.25	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice sheep	10.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-16.00	12.50-18.00	13.00-18.00
Best killing sheep	7.50-10.00	6.75-7.50	8.50-11.00	9.50-10.00	9.75-14.75

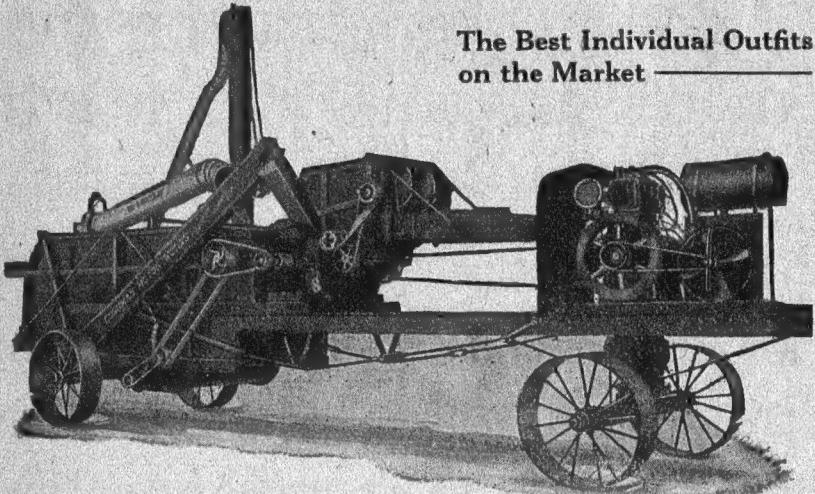
COUNTRY PRODUCE		Winnipeg July 30	Toronto Year ago	Calgary July 19	Regina July 27	Saskatoon
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	32c	21c-23c	28c-30c	29c-30c	26c-27c	.....
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	32c	19c-22c	33c-34c	31c-32c	25c	.....
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel (new)	2.50-3.50	\$1.35	\$4.00	\$1.50	90c-\$1.00	.....
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	40c	32c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	34c	28c-30c	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live Poultry						
Fowl (Yearlings)	18c-25c	13c-14c	14c-20c	16c-18c	17c	.....
Old Roosters	14c	.....	.....	12c-13c	.....	.....
Hay (per ton)						
No. 1 Lowland	\$7	\$11	.....	No. 1's	14c	.....
No. 1 Timothy	\$14-\$15	\$13-\$14	.....	\$10-\$12	\$18	.....
No. 1 Midland	\$10-\$11	\$10	.....	\$14-\$15	.....	.....
No. 1 Upland	\$12	.....	.....	\$18	.....	.....

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 24 to July 30 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Tt 1	Tt 2	Tt 3	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Feed	1 NW	2 CW		
July 24	240	237	232	220	195	165	154	230	228	220	79	78	78	76	74	127	122	111	297	292
25	234	231	226	214	189	157	150	224	222	214	78	77	77	75	71	125	120	110	295	291
26	237	234	229	217	192	165	153	2												

Cushman Combination Threshers

The Best Individual Outfits on the Market



The Famous Light-weight Cushman Engines, mounted on same truck with Separator:

No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.
No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed.
No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder.

In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 LINCOLN we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

Langdon Ideal Automatic Self Feeder



Equip your Separator with a LANGDON Ideal Self Feeder. Its automatic governing system absolutely prevents slugging, choking and overloading the cylinder. Mechanically produces results almost human in action.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

would not be renewed; as for the income tax he thought it should run until a year or two after the close of the war when there should be a general revision of the Canadian system of taxation.

The income tax measure arose from the need of funds to meet the heavy and increasing war expenditure of Canada. The total war expenditure in Canada to July 20 of this year was \$388,627,000; and the total Canadian war expenditure elsewhere than in Canada, including the maintenance of troops in France from September, 1916, to July 20, 1917, was \$234,000,000, or a grand total on account of war since the beginning of \$623,000,000. The finance minister stated that in the last three months and a half, from April 1 to July 20 the war expenditure of Canada had been \$39,702,000. Since war began Canada had borrowed from Britain \$317,000,000; but repayments and advances to Britain left a balance of \$95,000,000 due from Britain to Canada.

To Legislate re Elevator Overages

No more interesting debate to the average western farmer has occurred in parliament this year than one which took place on Monday afternoon of this week on the handling of the grain crops. The matter came up in connec-

tion with the estimates of Sir Geo. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and covered the business in all its branches. More individual interest will doubtless be attached by growers of grain to the question of the large amount of overweights which occur at privately owned elevators.

In this connection James Douglas, of Strathcona, pointed out that according to the annual report of the Grain Commissioners for 1916, the surplus of overweights for that year alone aggregated 612,843 bushels, which means that the elevator companies weighed in that amount more than they purchased. "I notice," said Mr. Douglas, "that the Dominion government elevators show a shortage with two exceptions. The Dominion government elevator at Port Arthur showed an overage of 95,168 bushels and the interior elevator at Calgary showed an overage of 1,849 bushels. If the Dominion government elevator system shows an overage in wheat or any other grain, I would expect that grain would be sold and the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada would receive the benefit. These private elevators which are working under government supervision and regulation show a surplus of over 612,000 bushels of grain, which at a price of \$2.00 a bushel shows an actual steal of a million and a quarter dollars from the people of Canada. Is it not possible for the government to so amend the

grain act that a condition of this kind could not possibly arise, and by which if any surplus is shown by these elevator companies the money shall be turned over for the benefit of the people of the country?"

Sir George Foster in reply said that Mr. Douglas had used strong terms. When the figures as to overages quoted were compared with the large amount of grain handled by the elevators the amount was really small. After explaining in detail the system of dockages as practiced in the elevators Sir George said: "There was no possible way of restoring these to the producers of the grain. Therefore there is only one thing to do. You can reduce the dockages from year to year so as to bring the overages down to a minimum, or reasonable allowance; or you can, by legislation, affirm that the government is to take all of these overages or such portion of them as you may think it reasonable to take, taking all the expenses into account. That matter is now, and has been for some time occupying the attention of the Board of Grain Commissioners and of the department and myself. Before the house rises I propose to bring legislation before parliament which will in a legal way define to whom these overages shall go."

In a later statement Sir George declared that the weighing at the head of the lakes had been very much improved in recent years and while it would never be possible to prevent overages the object of the department was to reduce them to a minimum.

No Wheat Price Fixed Yet

There was a long discussion arising out of an apparently erroneous report that appeared in the daily press to the effect that the Board of Grain Supervisors had fixed a maximum price for the wheat crop at \$2.40 per bushel. Sir George Foster explained that such action had not yet been taken and was not likely to be until somebody on the other side of the line was given the power to act. Legislation giving this power would be passed by the United States congress in the course of a week or two and then joint action would likely be taken. There appeared to be a disposition to think that \$2.40 would be a pretty high price. Western members said that the farmers would be willing to have it fixed at \$2.00 per bushel for the best wheat on the basis of Fort William provided they were sure that the price of flour would be fixed to the consumer on the basis of \$2.00 wheat. They would object to the fixing of a comparatively low price if the millers were to reap a benefit and the consumers suffer.

Mr. F. Glass, of Middlesex, thought that the idea of fixing a maximum price was a wrong one. If the government would fix a minimum price for grain products extending over a period of years, production of food stuffs would be given a real impetus.

There was considerable discussion of the powers of the Board of Grain Supervisors. Hon. Frank Oliver maintained that the government should take final responsibility for any action they might take. Sir George Foster, while expressing the greatest confidence in the board, said that the government would do so.

Western U.S. railroads have been permitted to advance the freight rates on coal and coke 15 cents per ton by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Crop conditions in Germany are reported to be bad. Adverse conditions have made poor prospects, even with potatoes. This especially applies to eastern and northern Germany.

The U.S. Senate has finally approved a bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for the aviation service. The plans provide for 22,000 airplanes and 100,000 men.

The kingdom of Siam in South-Eastern Asia, with a population of over 6,000,000, a regular army of 12,000 men and a navy of 21 vessels has declared war with Germany.

Only about 30 years since the first silo was built and now almost one farm in every ten in the United States has a silo.

Shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

TAKE NOTICE that a special general meeting of the Shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Convention Hall in the Industrial Bureau Building, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the consideration of the following matters and the adoption of by-laws and resolutions with respect thereto:—

1. Providing for grouping of shareholders in local societies and vesting representation and voting powers at meetings of the Company in delegates of said societies, and to vest certain powers in directors of the Company with respect to said societies, pursuant to Act amending Charter of Company passed at present Session of the Parliament of Canada.

2. Abolition of proxy voting.

3. A revision and consolidation of all by-laws of the Company and adoption of new by-laws covering all matters proper to be dealt with in by-laws of the Company. Among such proposed by-laws will be in particular the following:—

- (a) By-law increasing the number of directors from nine to twelve, and providing for their election upon a one, two- and three-year plan.

- (b) By-law providing for meeting places of the Company at Winnipeg and elsewhere.

- (c) Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money for the purpose of the Company from time to time upon the credit of the Company to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, and empowering the directors to mortgage or pledge property of the Company to secure same.

- (d) Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money from time to time upon the credit of the Company in such sum or sums as the directors may think fit, but in the whole not to exceed \$5,000,000 by issue of bonds or debentures, or other securities of the Company, to be secured by mortgage, trust deed or other pledge of the whole or any part of the property of the Company. Such bonds or debentures or other securities to be in such form and denomination for such time and at such rate of interest as the directors think fit.

- (e) The ratification of by-laws enacted by the directors for any or all of the above purposes.

4. Ratification of Agreement between the Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited for amalgamation of the two Companies.

5. Transaction of any other business proper to be dealt with by the meeting, including consideration of reports that will be submitted thereto.

As the meeting is one of very special importance a large attendance of shareholders is earnestly requested.

CONVENTION SINGLE FARES on standard certificate plan have been arranged with the railway companies provided 100 or more tickets are presented.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

(Signed) R. L. SCOTT, Secretary
Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

Advertisement.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$838.00
Measden Farmers, Minnie Lask, Sask.	27.00
Total	\$865.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$10,925.45
Willowlea School District, Streamstown, Alta.	20.00
Total	\$10,945.45

FRENCH RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$35.00
A Friend, Hayfield, Man.	25.00
Total	\$60.00

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,830.16
Proceeds of Hazel Cliffe Picnic, Hazel Cliffe, Sask.	25.00
Proceeds of Picnic held by Muirland Social Society	50.00
Total	\$3,905.16

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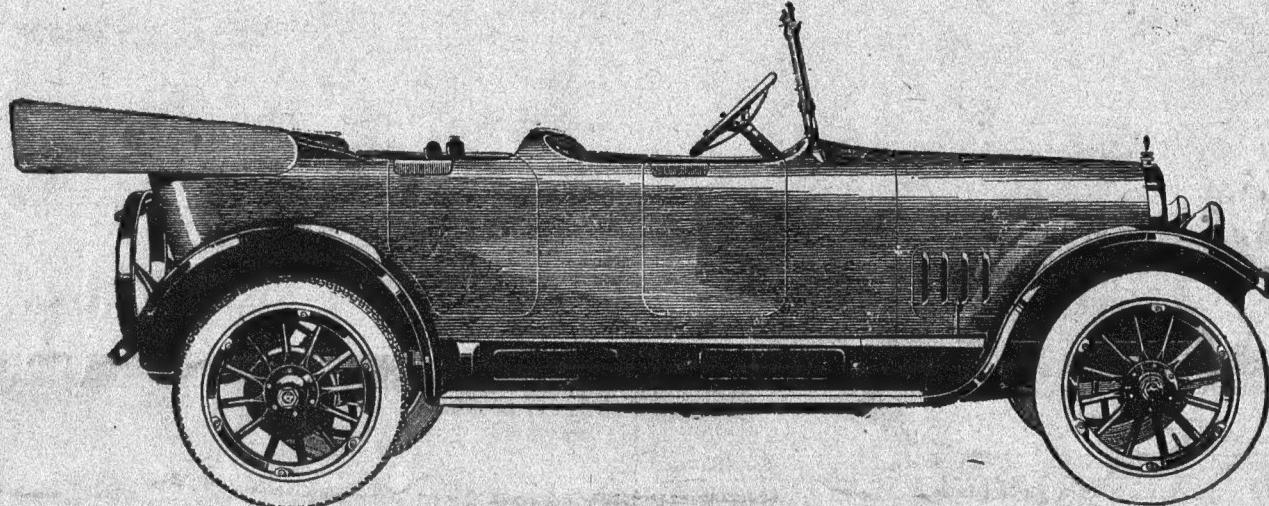
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